

THE TIMES

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 25, 1983

20p

No 61,699

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Thirty-six pages
Thirty-six pages of news,
sport and features to start
the weekend.

Top of the page
A fizzical guide to bubbly
for Christmas

Tick where appropriate
A guide to clocks and
watches for your gift list

Now read on
Four pages of books for
Christmas

Going places
Travel in Brazil, Venice
and in the ski slopes

Seven plus
Fulke Walwyn, the
Lambourn master bids
for his eighth Hennessy
Gold Cup, with Everest,
Michael Phillips reports

Ford faces
complete
shutdown

Ford Motor Company faces a
complete shutdown in the
new year as shop stewards urge
the company's 44,500 manual
workers to reject the 7.5 per
cent pay offer next week and
strike from January 3. If the
strike goes ahead, Ford's 24
plants would remain shut from
December 23.

Space doubts

Doubts about the Soviet space
programme remain despite the
safe return of two cosmonauts
who spent 150 days on board
Salyut 7

Page 9

Medicine on trial

Britain's first scientific trial
comparing conventional and
alternative medicine could
come in the field of back pain,
after a feasibility study by the
Medical Research Council

Page 3

Opera pledge

The Royal Opera House has
pledged to cut costs by £600,000
a year if the Government
rescues it from its present
financial crisis. The company is
set to lose £1.4m this year

Page 3

Treason term

A young Afrikaner who belongs
to the African National Congress
and advocates violence to
overthrow apartheid, was jailed for
15 years for high treason in
Johannesburg

Page 9

Glenn's gloom

Senator John Glenn's presidential
hopes are on the wane. A
film about his life has failed at
the box office

Page 9



Divers foiled

British Nuclear Fuels' divers
foiled attempts yesterday by
Greenpeace divers to block the
under-sea waste pipe from the
Sellafield nuclear processing
plant in Cumbria.

Page 28

End of classic

Outstanding debts have brought
the end of the Bob Hope Classic
golf tournament, which has
been held at Moor Park for the
past four years.

Page 28

Leader page 15
Letters: US missiles in Europe
from Mr S. Beglov; rare-capping
from Mr R. Parker-Jervis;
Cakle Abbey, from Mr Nicholas
Baker, MP

Leading articles: Smoking, arms
sales to Chile and Argentina;
conservation at Greenham
Features, pages 12-14
More prisons, more prisoners?;
Carmen cavalcade; David Watt
sits out TV's nuclear holocaust;
Spectrum: the plight of 6,000
black people. Friday page:
problems of a male midwife.

Obituary, page 16

General Sir Evelyn Barker,
professor G. D. Dawson
Special Report, pages 17-19
Treasures of the Veneto: The
opening of the Venice exhibition
at the Royal Academy.

Review, page 10

Home News	2-5	Law Report	25
Overseas	6-10	Motoring	29
Arts	11	Parliament	4
Business	11	Sale Room	2
Court	16	Science	16
Crossword	16	Sport	26-28
Diary	14	TV & Radio	31
		Theater, etc	31
		Weather	32

Andropov hits back with threat of new sea missiles

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Andropov last night
stated categorically that
the Geneva talks on medium-
range nuclear missiles had
broken down and hinted Russia
would not return to them or
resume its freeze on SS20s
deployment unless the United
States withdrew its missiles
from Europe. He also hinted
that Moscow would hit back at
Washington by deploying new
Soviet missiles which could
threaten American territory
from "ocean areas and seas".

In a statement read to him
on television, Mr Andropov
said that from the outset that
America had never intended to
reach a mutually acceptable
agreement at Geneva. Moscow
had realized that Washington
had "swiftly torpedoed" any
chance of an agreement and had
therefore decided that "further
participation in these talks is
impossible".

The Soviet delegation at
talks in Geneva walked out on
Wednesday without setting a
date for their resumption. Mr
Andropov, whose statement was
read for him and who did not
appear himself, said the
Continued back page, col 2

statement appeared partly designed
to calm rumours about his
health and to make clear that
he is still in command of
Soviet policy despite Kremlin
manoeuvring.

He spoke vaguely of "further
measures", but said they would be
"strictly within the limits
dictated by the actions of Nato
countries" and would only
amount to "what is absolutely
necessary to prevent the military
balance from being disrupted".

In a passage which leaves the
way open for a possible
eventual resumption of talks,
Mr Andropov said that if the
United States and Nato showed
a readiness to "return to the
situation which existed" before
the Nato deployments began the
Soviet Union would be prepared
to do the same.

He said the Kremlin called
on the leaders of America and
Western Europe to reconsider
and to weigh the full consequences
of the deployment of
cruise and Pershing, which he
said threatened "their own
Continued back page, col 2



Arafat to quit Tripoli as part of PLO truce

Damascus (Reuters) - Sup-

porters and opponents of Mr
Yasser Arafat, leader of the
Palestine Liberation Organization,
agreed yesterday to an
indefinite ceasefire in the north
Lebanese port of Tripoli, and to
settle their differences peacefully,
a senior mediator announced.

The eventual departure of Mr
Arafat from Tripoli, where he is
besieged by rebel forces, was
believed to be part of the deal.

Palestinian sources said a
withdrawal of rival guerrillas
from the area into camps, the
possible involvement of an
Arab peacekeeping force, and
talks between the loyalists and
the rebels were also thought to
be under discussion.

The announcement that both
factions had agreed was made
here by Mr Nasarima Rao, the
Indian Foreign Minister, who
led a four-nation delegation of
mediators from the Non-Aligned
Movement which also included
Yugoslavia, Cuba and
Senegal.

The rebel spokesman, Mr
Mahmoud Labbadi, said his
forces were committed to both
the indefinite ceasefire and a
peaceful settlement.

Whitehall officials said yes-

terday that the sharp rise in
imports in October looked
economically high. But the
underlying trend has been climbing in
recent months.

Between July and October
imports rose by 3 per cent in
volume terms - with a 14 per
cent jump in imports of
consumer goods - and so far
this year they have been
running 7 per cent above the
1982 average, rather than more
than 1984.

The October import figures
may, however, signal some
good news for the economy.
Higher imports of capital goods,
intermediate goods and basic
materials suggest increasing
investment and some restocking
after the steep rundown of
stocks in the third quarter.

Without the contribution of
North Sea oil - £3.30m so far

Finance and Industry, page 21

Exchange of prisoners, page 4

Proud moment: Mother Teresa of Calcutta
receiving the insignia of the Honorary
Order of Merit from the Queen yesterday at
the presidential palace in Delhi. The 73-
year-old founder of the Missionaries of
Charity, who spend their lives among the
most desperately poor of the world, wore a
ruffled grey cardigan and the unmistakable
cotton sari with the blue bands that
identifies her order (Michael Hamlyn
writes). The Queen's pearl earrings, triple
row of pearls and diamond brooch twinkled
in the photographers' lamps. The Queen
said: "This is for the work you have done."
Mother Teresa asked after the Queen's
children. "And how is the baby?"

able cotton sari with the blue bands that
identifies her order (Michael Hamlyn
writes). The Queen's pearl earrings, triple
row of pearls and diamond brooch twinkled
in the photographers' lamps. The Queen
said: "This is for the work you have done."
Mother Teresa asked after the Queen's
children. "And how is the baby?"

Don't throw us to lions, says Kaunda

From Our Foreign Staff, Delhi

African leaders yesterday - Mugabe said. The invasion
shattered the tranquillity of the Commonwealth heads of
government meeting in Delhi. The 73-
year-old founder of the Missionaries of
Charity, who spend their lives among the
most desperately poor of the world, wore a
ruffled grey cardigan and the unmistakable
cotton sari with the blue bands that
identifies her order (Michael Hamlyn
writes). The Queen's pearl earrings, triple
row of pearls and diamond brooch twinkled
in the photographers' lamps. The Queen
said: "This is for the work you have done."
Mother Teresa asked after the Queen's
children. "And how is the baby?"

Close behind was Mr Alfrat
Tidey, aged 21, his eldest son, in
his car. On the main road they
were stopped by a police officer
standing by a yellow Ford
Escort, complete with blue
flashing light. When he stopped
the man said: "We have received no message
and the kidnappers have not been in contact, but we expect
to hear from them", he added.

The gang, armed with three
sub-machine guns and at least
two handguns, struck shortly
before 8am as Mr Tidey drove
with Miss Susan Tidey, his
daughter, down a lane towards a
main road to Rathfarnham on
the outskirts of Dublin.

Close behind was Mr Alfrat
Tidey, aged 21, his eldest son, in
his car. On the main road they
were stopped by a police officer
standing by a yellow Ford
Escort, complete with blue
flashing light. When he stopped
the man said: "We have received no message
and the kidnappers have not been in contact, but we expect
to hear from them", he added.

Two more men dressed in
police uniforms and two others
in balaclavas then dashed
forward to drag the terrified girl
from the car. Then stopped Mr
Tidey's son and took his car
shouted "don't dare".

Two shots were then fired as
a warning to his family before
the gang drove off in Mr Tidey's
civil vehicle.

Two other vehicles used in
the abduction were discovered
at Maynooth, in Co Kildare,
where the "lookalike" police car
had been burnt out.

Gloucesters in Ulster, page 2

Rolls-Royce wins £200m Dutch order

Rolls-Royce, the state-owned
aero-engine manufacturer, yes-
terday secured a £200m order
for 100 of its newly-developed
Tay engines from Dutch plane-
maker Fokker (Andrew Corne-
lius writes).

The engines will power the
new 100-seat Fokker 100
medium range airliner which is
due to enter service in 1986.

First testing of the Tay engines,
which have been developed to
success the hugely successful
Rolls Spey engine, will probably
begin next year.

Two more men dressed in
police uniforms and two others
in balaclavas then dashed
forward to drag the terrified girl
from the car. Then stopped Mr
Tidey's son and took his car
shouted "don't dare".

Two shots were then fired as
a warning to his family before
the gang drove off in Mr Tidey's
civil vehicle.

Two other vehicles used in
the abduction were discovered
at Maynooth, in Co Kildare,
where the "lookalike" police car
had been burnt out.

Gloucesters in Ulster, page 2

Close behind was Mr Alfrat
Tidey, aged 21, his eldest son, in
his car. On the main road they
were stopped by a police officer
standing by a yellow Ford
Escort, complete with blue
flashing light. When he stopped
the man said: "We have received no message
and the kidnappers have not been in contact, but we expect
to hear from them", he added.

The gang, armed with three
sub-machine guns and at least
two handguns, struck shortly
before 8am as Mr Tidey drove
with Miss Susan Tidey, his
daughter, down a lane towards a
main road to Rathfarnham on
the outskirts of Dublin.

Close behind was Mr Alfrat
Tidey, aged 21, his eldest son, in
his car. On the main road they
were stopped by a police officer
standing by a yellow Ford
Escort, complete with blue
flashing light. When he stopped
the man said: "We have received no message
and the kidnappers have not been in contact, but we expect
to hear from them", he added.

Two more men dressed in
police uniforms and two others
in balaclavas then dashed
forward to drag the terrified girl
from the car. Then stopped Mr
Tidey's son and took his car
shouted "don't dare".

Two shots were then fired as
a warning to his family before
the gang drove off in Mr Tidey's
civil vehicle.

Two other vehicles used in
the abduction were discovered
at Maynooth, in Co Kildare,
where the "lookalike" police car
had been burnt out.

Gloucesters in Ulster, page 2

Close behind was Mr Alfrat
Tidey, aged 21, his eldest son, in
his car. On the main road they
were stopped by a police officer
standing by a yellow Ford
Escort, complete with blue
flashing light. When he stopped
the man said: "We have received no message
and the kidnappers have not been in contact, but we expect
to hear from them", he added.

The gang, armed with three
sub-machine guns and at least
two handguns, struck shortly
before 8am as Mr Tidey drove
with Miss Susan Tidey, his
daughter, down a lane towards a
main road to Rathfarnham on
the outskirts of Dublin.

Close behind was Mr Alfrat
Tidey, aged 21, his eldest son, in
his car. On the main road they
were stopped by a police officer
standing by a yellow Ford
Escort, complete with blue
flashing light. When he stopped
the man said: "We have received no message
and the kidnappers have not been in contact, but we expect
to hear from them", he added.

Two more men dressed in
police uniforms and two others
in balaclavas then dashed
forward to drag the terrified girl
from the car. Then stopped Mr
Tidey's son and took his car
shouted "don't dare".

Two shots were then fired as
a warning to his family before
the gang drove off in Mr Tidey's
civil vehicle.

Two other vehicles used in
the abduction were discovered
at Maynooth, in Co Kildare,
where the "lookalike" police car
had been burnt out.

Gloucesters in Ulster, page 2

Close behind was Mr Alfrat
Tidey, aged 21, his eldest son, in
his car. On the main road they
were stopped by a police officer
standing by a yellow Ford
Escort, complete with blue
flashing light. When he stopped
the man said: "We have received no message
and the kidnappers have not been in contact,

New paper's publication marks breakthrough in typesetting methods

By Mark Russell

Next Tuesday sees the first publication of a newspaper which may alter the whole way papers are run in Britain, and finally allow the widespread introduction of the latest computer technology that the industry desperately needs.

Motorcycling Weekly will be a tabloid newspaper costing 30p, with a print run of 70,000 copies. Its pedigree is old and honourable: the original *Motorcycling Weekly* was bought by Victorian enthusiasts in the late nineteenth century.

The reborn weekly uses the very latest in technology and represents something of a revolution in British printing labour relations. The breakthrough is that its journalists will be inputting their words directly on to computer discs; thereafter the printers will add typesetting instructions before the material is turned into type.

For years newspaper proprietors have tried to introduce direct input by journalists, by which reporters and sub-editors write copy on computer terminals and then use the same terminals to send the finished product directly into a typesetting computer.

For years the move has been totally opposed by the print unions, led by the National Graphical Association, because it would tend to eliminate the need for the traditional printer.

Those newspapers which have gone ahead with computer

technology have had to bow to NGA insistence and allow NGA members to continue setting the type. Journalists use their terminals to write their stories on paper: this is then typed back into the computer by NGA men on separate terminals.

This extra step in the process considerably reduces the advantages of speed and low cost which the technology offers.

Only one sizable newspaper has gone the whole hog and introduced direct inputting, but at the cost of alienating members of all unions. The *Nottingham Evening Post*, which defied the NGA five years ago, has since been backed by the National Union of Journalists.

But *Motorcycling Weekly* has found a compromise unique in British newspapers. The 10 editorial staff type and edit all their own copy on Typewright Systems Computers and store it on floppy discs.

The NGA inserts the disc and keys in the final typesetting instructions to the computer - the work of seconds.

Motorcycling Weekly is owned by Coastal Press, whose managing director is Mr Bill Thomson. He said: "I am well aware that I am running into experimental areas. We have a rather unusual arrangement to say the least."

The secret of Mr Thomson's success is that he has worked all along with the NGA rather than

against it, and also that his employees have plenty of work on Coastal Press's many other publishing and printing projects.

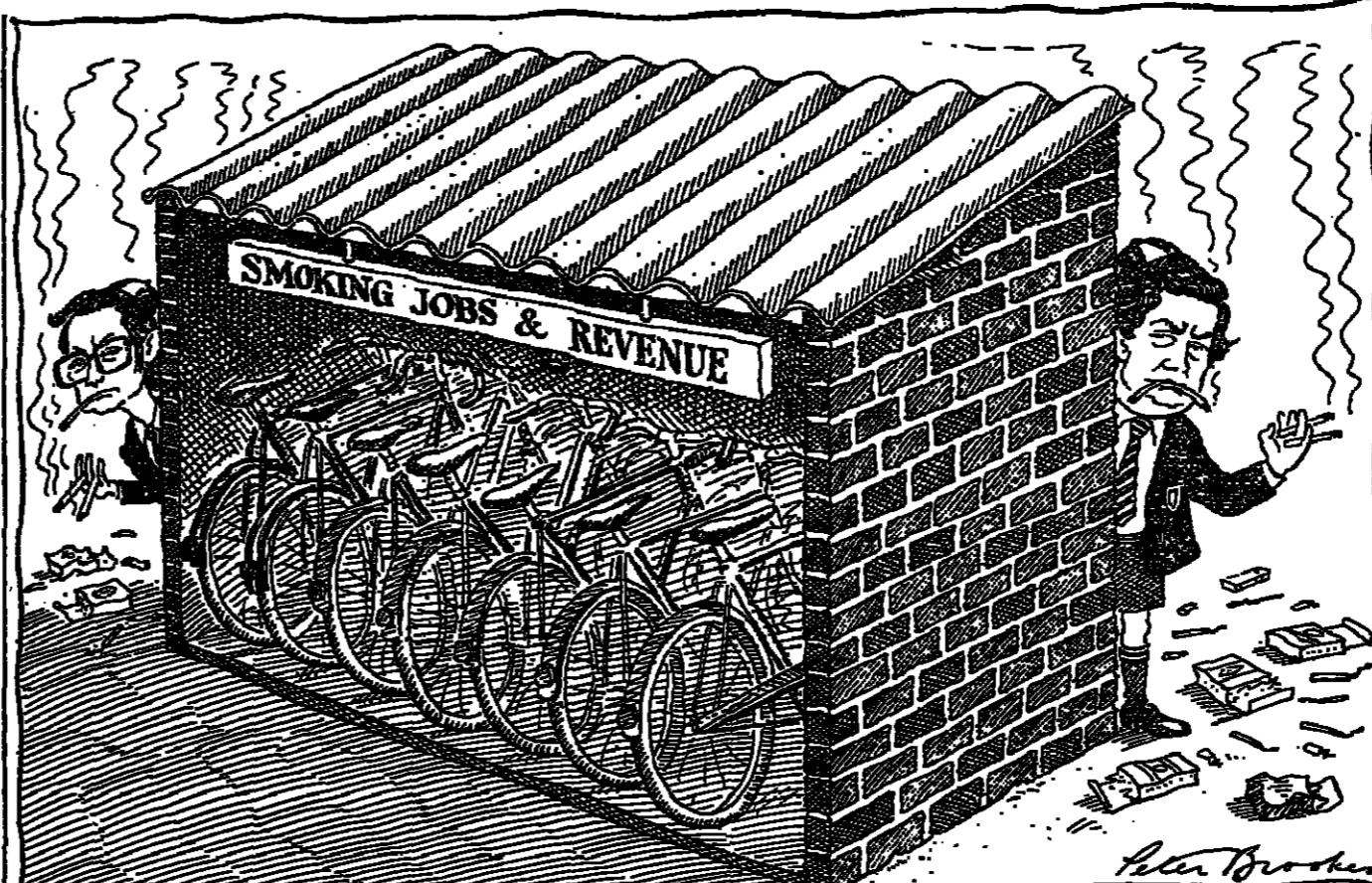
Mr Thomson said: "The union wish to protect their jobs, and there are no union jobs at stake. I am in fact creating NGA jobs and other union jobs. I am not out to use new technology to destroy jobs."

"I have combined new technology - which is all British - to give us the efficiency factors that I believe will make publishing more profitable. It does not matter whether you are talking about a small magazine or a very large newspaper."

The lead shown by *Motorcycling Weekly* has arrived in the nick of time. All the signs are that the newspaper industry in Britain is heading for a showdown.

In June the provincial news- paper industry launched a campaign called Project Breakthrough, aimed at creating the right climate for the negotiated introduction of direct inputting. Behind this, though, many provincial papers have been secretly training members of staff to do other jobs that would allow them to run the newspapers in the event of a strike.

The provincial ultimatum to the NGA was blunt: agree with the principle of introducing full computer typesetting by the end of 1984, or we publish newspapers without you at all.



Ford threatened by twin disputes

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A complete shutdown of the Ford Motor Company in the new year was threatened yesterday by senior shop stewards, who will recommend to mass meetings of the company's 4,500 manual workers over the next week that the strike should start on January 3.

The threat from blue collar staff coincides for the first time with a threat of action by white collar staff over the breakdown of talks on fresh pension provisions.

The first indications of whether the strike call to the manual workers will be supported are likely to come on Saturday at Swansea and on Sunday when the 3,500 hourly paid workers from the Halewood transmission and assembly plants on Merseyside have been called to a mass meeting.

Industry sources last night thought that there could be an overall vote for rejection of the company's final 7.5 per cent offer and in favour of a strike. But there is plenty of time for further negotiations.

A strike would mean that Ford's 24 plants would not reopen after the Christmas

holiday, which starts on December 23. Mr Ronald Todd, the union's chief negotiator, said: "If our members want to see advances on shorter working time, pensions and consolidation of supplements, they have to fight for it."

The unions, led by the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, are not too concerned about the cash element, which gives increases of between £8.25 a week and £13.34.

It has not escaped their notice that, with fringe benefits included, the Vauxhall Motors settlement last month was about 8 per cent. Other improvements sought include an extra week's holiday.

The second dispute threat comes from three white collar sections of the unions after the breakdown yesterday of negotiations over pension improvements. The staff unions say they will close Ford's Warley headquarters in Essex, which is also the headquarters of Ford of Europe, so seriously affecting the company's operations on the Continent.

'Fines' on inefficient health authorities

By Nicholas Timmins, Health Service Correspondent

Health authorities that use high-value sites inefficiently for hospitals, clinics and offices will face financial penalties in future under plans circularized to all health authorities yesterday.

The Department of Health is asking all health authorities to review their holding of buildings and lands by next summer and to identify surplus and under-used property for sale so that the money raised can be used to give a better service to patients.

In England alone the National Health Service has

more than 50,000 acres of land and 2,000 hospitals and in April this year 3,300 acres were awaiting sale.

In due course, the circular says, the system will embrace a financial penalty for authorities that do not reduce excessively high notional rents.

The circular is based on the Cieri Davies report on NHS property published earlier this year. Ministers have opted to introduce a financial penalty despite the fact that the working party which produced the report was not unanimous on the need for such a measure.

Each region is being asked to set up a panel, including private sector experts, to advise on property dealings, and a National Property Advisory group is being set up to advise ministers on estate matters and special problems.

In addition, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, is being pressed to introduce legislation that will allow health authorities to obtain outline planning permission for land they intend to sell to boost its value.

MP attacks Kinnock job choice

By Our Political Reporter

A left-wing Labour MP is likely to be reported to the Shadow Cabinet after making personal criticisms of his colleagues and describing Mr Neil Kinnock's front-bench appointments as "mainly a settlement of debts and blackmail".

Mr Robert Clay, MP for Sunderland North, wrote in a report to his general management committee earlier this month that Mr Kinnock was surrounded by "unsympathetic spokespersons", partly by choice of the Parliamentary Labour Party and partly by his own choice.

He attacked most of the Labour MPs who took part in a recent Commons debate on shipbuilding as "being more interested in being 'knowledgeable' and 'statesmanlike'" than in supporting the workers in the industry.

Lee 'confused'

Bruce Lee, who is appealing against his 1981 conviction for the manslaughter of 26 people in 11 cases of arson, said in evidence at the Court of Appeal yesterday that he was "tired and confused" when he made his confessions to the police.

Police stay cold

Newbury council, Berkshire, has refused permission to Thames Valley police guarding the perimeter fence at Greenham Common air base, to light braziers to keep themselves warm, under new by-laws due to come into force after December 11.

Gerhardt case

The Prime Minister has refused to refer to the Security Commission the case of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, who is on trial for high treason in connection with spying in South Africa, and who had access to classified information while attending naval engineering courses in Britain between 1956 and 1964.

Abbey rejected

The Government has rejected a plan to offer the eighth-century Clee Abbey in Derbyshire in lieu of tax to pay death duties of £35m. The trustees had wanted to include in the offer substantial holdings to provide an endowment and source of capital for the future preservation of the Abbey.

Man in the news

Nalgo's pragmatist

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

Mr John Daly, who takes over as general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers Association tomorrow, is described by fellow trade unionists as "an administrator rather than a class warrior".

Mr Daly, who takes over from a fellow moderate, Mr Geoffrey Drain, sees his reputation for "extreme caution" and conservatism as an exaggeration of his qualities.

The letter says: "We shall have no reserve left for distribution either in 1983-84 or 1984-85."

"As a result, although the committee will honour all eligible claims for redundancy compensation, and for the cost of some part-time engagement of staff, it will not be able to support any new proposals for academic innovation."

"The effect would be havoc in the construction industry", a spokesman said.

In allocating the housing investment programme, the Government has tried to steer members towards councils with a heavy commitment to grants for home improvement, to cushion a recently announced reduction in government subsidies for such grants.

Yesterday's announcement by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said that housing associations can expect £687m, compared with £690m.

In total, local authorities in England get a net provision for housing and improvement of £1,028m but the Government is assuming that over £2,500m will be spent on associations and their receipts from the sale of council houses.

The study, published in the current issue of *Educational Research*, the journal of the National Foundation for Educational Research, shows that simple "behavioural modification" works by increasing academic success.

Educational Research, Vol 25, No 3, November 1983 (Carfax Publishing Company, PO Box 25, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX1 4JW, £12.50).

The two semi-final matches in the Acorn Computers World Chess Championship Candidates series appear to be going in favour of the veterans.

So the hope is that the 65th move, on move 31, will be difficult in implementing some of the more left-wing resolutions of the annual conference. "I am essentially a pragmatist," says Mr Daly.

His predecessor, Mr Drain, felt more than a little disconcerted in being the head of an organization which supported the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr Daly will have similar problems.

Mr Daly has a seat on the TUC General Council and has consistently supported the in-

itiative of a dialogue with the Government.

Chess semi-finals seem to favour veterans

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

The two semi-final matches in the Acorn Computers World Chess Championship Candidates series appear to be going in favour of the veterans.

Second game: White Kortchnoi, Black Kasparov, Q Gambit, Decided Tarrasch Defence

First game (continued): White Smyslov, Black Ribli, Q.P. Queen's Indian Defence

41 P-K4 P-K4 17 Q-P4 Q-N2

42 P-Q5 P-Q5 18 Q-P5 P-K3

43 P-Q6 P-Q6 19 P-Q4 P-K2

44 P-Q7 P-Q7 20 P-Q5 P-K1

45 K-N4 P-K4 21 P-Q6 P-K2

46 H-N4 P-K3 22 P-Q7 P-K1

47 K-R2 P-Q2 23 P-Q8 P-K1

48 K-R3 P-Q1 24 P-Q7 P-K1

49 R-K7 R-K7 25 P-Q8 P-K1

50 R-K8 R-K8 26 P-Q8 P-K1

51 N-B5 R-K3 27 P-Q8 P-K1

52 N-B4 R-K2 28 P-Q8 P-K1

53 N-B3 R-K1 29 P-Q8 P-K1

54 N-B2 R-K0 30 P-Q8 P-K1

55 N-B1 R-K9 31 P-Q8 P-K1

56 N-B0 R-K8 32 P-Q8 P-K1

57 N-B1 R-K7 33 P-Q8 P-K1

58 N-B0 R-K6 34 P-Q8 P-K1

59 N-B1 R-K5 35 P-Q8 P-K1

60 N-B0 R-K4 36 P-Q8 P-K1

61 N-B1 R-K3 37 P-Q8 P-K1

62 N-B0 R-K2 38 P-Q8 P-K1

63 N-B1 R-K1 39 P-Q8 P-K1

64 N-B0 R-K0 40 P-Q8 P-K1

65 N-B1 R-K9 41 P-Q8 P-K1

66 N-B0 R-K8 42 P-Q8 P-K1

67 N-B1 R-K7 43 P-Q8 P-K1

68 N-B0 R-K6 44 P-Q8 P-K1

69 N-B1 R-K5 45 P-Q8 P-K1

70 N-B0 R-K4 46 P-Q8 P-K1

71 N-B1 R-K3 47 P-Q8 P-K1

72 N-B0 R-K2 48 P-Q8 P-K1

73 N-B1 R-K1 49 P-Q8 P-K1

74 N-B0 R-K0 50 P-Q8 P-K1

75 N-B1 R-K9 51 P-Q8 P-K1

76 N-B0 R-K8 52 P-Q8 P-K1

77 N-B1 R-K7 53 P-Q8 P-K1

78 N-B0 R-K6 54 P-Q8 P-K1

79 N-B1 R-K5 55 P-Q8 P-K1

80 N-B0 R-K4 56 P-Q8 P-K1

81 N-B1 R-K3 57 P-Q8 P-K1

82 N-B0 R-K2 58 P-Q8 P-K1

83 N-B1 R-K1 59 P-Q8 P-K1

84 N-B0 R-K0 60 P-Q8 P-K1

85 N-B1 R-K9 61 P-Q8 P-K1

86 N-B0 R-K8 62 P-Q8 P-K1

87 N-B1 R-K7 63 P-Q8 P-K1

PARLIAMENT November 24 1983

Lawson repeats determination to cut taxes

THE ECONOMY

Taxation would be lower at the end of this Parliament than it was at present, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared during Commons questions. Twice during exchanges about the recovery of the domestic economy, Mr Lawson said the Government was determined to reduce taxation "during the lifetime of this Parliament".

He stated that over the two years from the first half of 1981 to the first half of 1983 the economy had grown by 5 per cent. With world trade declining over this period, growth had been entirely due to a sharp recovery in domestic demand.

Fixed investment over the same period had risen by 7 per cent. For 1984 the Government expected an increase of 9 per cent compared with 1983 in the economy as a whole of 3 per cent.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (South Thanet) said that what was needed to keep domestic demand fuelled was lower taxation. Any talk he said, of increased taxation would act like frost on a tender plant, killing off the vitaly needed growth in the economy.

Mr Lawson: What we need most of all is sound fiscal and monetary policy which will lead to downward pressure on interest rates and continued low and of possible lower inflation.

In lower inflation that has caused the recovery we have seen so far. Of course the Government is determined to bring down taxation in the lifetime of this Parliament.

Mr Michael Brown (Briar and Cleethorpes, C) Can we be sure that by the end of this Parliament the net burden of taxation will be lower than at the present time.

Mr Lawson: It is the Government's firm intention that taxation will be reduced during the lifetime of this Parliament. Taxation will be lower at the end of this Parliament than at the present time.

Mr Robert Sheldon (Aston-under-Lyne, Lab): Is it clear that the extra spending we are seeing has resulted from the removal of restrictions on hire purchase and also the reduction in the savings ratio. How long does he expect this effect to continue?

Mr Lawson: He is wrong in attributing any great impetus, although it has some effect, to the abolition of hire purchase control. A much bigger cause has been the decline in the savings ratios.

With inflation going down, people have to save less in order to maintain the value of the savings is ensured. This is one of the direct ways that falling inflation leads to recovery.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): If recovery is to be maintained, it is essential that British manufacturing increases its share of the home economy.

Mr Lawson: He is right. The fortunes of the economy as a whole

depend critically upon British industry being efficient in the home market and overseas.

Dr Oengus McDonald, an Opposition spokesman on economic and Treasury affairs: How is Mr Lawson going to compensate for the drop in domestic demand caused by the change in the housing benefit?

This could lead to a drop of 9.5 per cent in the take-home pay of a single person earning £90 a week and 9.3 per cent for a married man with two children under 17 earning £120 a week.

Mr Lawson: I am confident there will be further growth in the economy next year. The Industry Act forecast of 3 per cent takes full account of the change in housing benefit. Even as a result of the change some 6.5 million households in the land will be taking advantage of the housing benefit scheme.

Mr McDonald: The action of the Ford workers in rejecting a management pay offer of 7.5 per cent was likely to damage only themselves and their families.

Mr Lawson: The Chancellor, said other evidence, has been disappointed.

Mr Alan Mackay (Berkshire East, C) told in an answer that the retail price index for the 12 months to October 1983 had increased by 5 per cent, asked: Would he agree the best way of protecting the interests of pensioners would be for the Government to continue to bring about measures which will fight inflation and this is likely to be harmed by irresponsible action by organisations like Fords in turning down the generous pay offer of 7.5 per cent?

Mr Lawson: I suspect that the activities of the workers at Fords is as clear as has the Chancellor, that when he finds himself in a position to reduce direct taxation the increase in thresholds of income tax should have our highest priority.

The Government is determined to continue to keep inflation down by the fiscal and monetary policies it is pursuing which are the best possible social service we can render to the old age pensioners.

Higher exports expected next year

The Government forecast a GDP growth of around 3 per cent between 1982 and 1983, and a similar growth rate was envisaged in 1984. Mr Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said during other Commons questions.

Mr Anthony Nelson (Chichester, C) said that an essential precondition for higher rates of economic growth and one ignored by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research was much lower levels of real interest rates.

Given the Treasury is predicting a fall in the level of inflation next year (the went on) can we look forward to significantly lower levels of interest rates?

Mr Lawson: I share the importance



Mackay: Irresponsible Ford unions

he attaches to the level of interest rates. Indeed, it is the reason why we are determined to keep PSBR to a declining proportion of GDP. That is the only sure way of bringing interest rates down.

Mr John Maxton (Glasgow, Cathcart, Lab): An export-led recovery demands that civil engineering and engineering companies who are major exporters, require a large amount of public investment in the home economy, providing them with the base on which they must succeed in order to compete successfully in foreign markets.

Mr Lawson: British civil engineering companies have in the past few years done particularly well in export markets. What is important to them is the strength of the world recovery that is coming through quite strongly.

One reason we look for a much better performance in exports next year is because world trade will rise by about 5 per cent while this year there was a fall of about 1 per cent.

Later, Mr Nicholas Stern (Wolverhampton South West, C) asked is not the Government's most urgent priority to find room to reduce taxation upon those who earn less than the average wage?

Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury: I myself have made it clear, as has the Chancellor, that when he finds himself in a position to reduce direct taxation the increase in thresholds of income tax should have our highest priority.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State, Treasury, said the Government gave a high priority to an increase in tax thresholds.

Treasury to list tax-free subscriptions

The Inland Revenue is to publish an 80-page document soon listing the rules approved under section 192 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 for the purpose of deduction from income of fees, contributions or annual subscriptions paid to such bodies.

Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, announced the impending publication in reply to Mr Michael Stern (Bristol, North-West, C) who asked for a list of fees to be expedited because the present system meant that the taxpayer had no way of having certainty in calculating his tax bill.

Mr Rees said that Mr Stern's concern was shared by the Institute of Chartered Accountants. The administrative implications of the document were not as simple as MPs might imagine.

Absent leaders enable deputies to have a go

QUESTIONS

Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons was questioned about the degree of supervision being exercised by the Prime Minister for whom he was deputising over the speeches of his ministers while she was away at the Commonwealth Conference in New Delhi.

Mr Roy Hattersley, deputy leader of the Labour Party, who was deputising for Mr Neil Kinnock, the Leader of the Party, absent in Brussels, asked during Prime Minister's question time, about the sophisticated satellite which he said, according to a Number 10 briefing paper, was keeping her in touch with every member of Government.

Was it used (as asked) to clear the speech by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy on Tuesday?

Mr Biffen: I am not clear who is the sophisticated satellite. I regard the term sophistication in relation to be as unnecessarily offensive from Mr Hattersley when he has the privilege

of speaking to the Dispatch Box in the absence of Mr Kinnock.

I am certain that in many quarters of the House there will be a widespread welcome for one remark above all others the Secretary of State made when he said: "The build-up of Soviet military power has grown worse and met with an inadequate western response."

He spoke with a voice which finds fewer and fewer echoes on Labour benches.

Mr Hattersley: I am sure that the plain man we know Mr Biffen he understands that there is a serious question about collective responsibility. Does each Cabinet minister answer to his or does each Cabinet minister speak for the Government?

Mr Biffen: I have the disappointing advancement of having read the speech and it is utterly within the terms of collective responsibility, tightly drawn as they are for this administration.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Social Security (Age of Retirement) Bill, second reading.

Wednesday: Debates on the European social fund and on the dispute involving the Messenger Newspaper Group.

Caledonian Girls to Dallas/Fort Worth: Two Super Executive tickets for the price of one.

Between 23rd October and 31st December 1983, we're offering two Super Executive seats for the price of one on all round trips to Dallas/Fort Worth.

So if you've never flown with us, now's a good time to try.

And let someone else share the experience with you. Free of charge.

For further details contact your local travel agent or call British Caledonian on 01-668 4222.

We never forget you have a choice.



Sticking to policy disappoints critics

EXPENDITURE

The Government was not proposing to change its strategy, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared in opening the Commons debate on the Autumn Statement he had delivered last week. He contended that the Government had kept its word despite the improved growth prospect, the overall fiscal prospect had slightly deteriorated since the last budget.

Partly because of higher borrowing last year and this year, he also expected debt interest to be a little higher next year than was previously envisaged. Together, these two factors more than offset a small upward revision in forecast revenue last year. That was why, despite the improved growth prospect, the overall fiscal prospect had slightly deteriorated since the last budget.

He considered the sight of the Government sticking to its policy and its word had caused consternation in some quarters. Critics had been disappointed, he said, as they had been unable to accuse the Government of fudging the figures.

Mr John Maxton (Glasgow, Cathcart, Lab): An export-led recovery demands that civil engineering and engineering companies who are major exporters, require a large amount of public investment in the home economy, providing them with the base on which they must succeed in foreign markets.

Mr Lawson: The Chancellor was over-optimistic in his prediction for the year. He felt the Chancellor had not the faintest idea in what direction the economy was moving.

Any Chancellor could reduce taxation in the short-term by putting borrowing back to the 1979

level and make a £7,000 cut at

stroke, but the price of that would

be reman inflation, higher interest

rates and still higher unemployment.

The Government was not

going down that road.

It would be perverse (he said) to

change that strategy and we are not

proposing to do so. The Govern-

ment's aim will be to continue to

achieve sustainable non-inflationary

growth.

The two essential elements of

policy remained unchanged.

The first was a medium-term

financial strategy which would keep

inflation moving down. It aimed

progressively to cut the public sector

borrowing as a proportion of total

output and gradually to reduce

monetary growth. The ultimate aim

was price stability.

Second, within the essential

framework of financial discipline

the Government aimed to increase

incentives to expose more of the

economy to competition and

remove obstacles to the operation of

free markets. The Government

would push ahead with the transi-

tion of state-owned business to

free enterprise and promote greater

efficiency within a reduced public

sector.

The Government had inherited

grossly excessive borrowing and

inflation and had to tackle them in a

period of deepening recession. Since

1981 inflation had been falling

steadily, down to 5 per cent from a

peak of over 20 per cent. Interest

rates were at their lowest for 5½

years. Output had been rising at

about 2½ per cent a year since mid-

1981 and was likely to rise by up to

3 per cent this year and next.

Unemployment remained too

high, but all the signs were that it

might be levelling out. The total

employed labour force was esti-

mated to have risen by 18,000 in the

second quarter of this year, the first

quarter for nearly four years. Vacancies were up and short-time working was

at its lowest for four years. The

Overwinter was picking up strongly.

There had been lower pay settle-

ments and higher productivity.

Ways had to be found of restoring

to the man in the street the freedom

to spend or save more of his

earnings. The more wages and

salaries were taxed, the less

incentive there was to earn more,

the bigger the millionaire gap in the

meals of the millionaire and so the

brake upon industrial performance.

The ultimate result would be

worse prospects for growth and for

new employment.

It was not consistent with the

Government's economic strategy

Israel exchanges 4,500 guerrillas for six of its own soldiers

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Both sides in the Middle East conflict yesterday found cause for jubilation from the same event: the biggest, and, for Israel, most costly prisoner exchange it has ever negotiated with the PLO. Six young Israeli soldiers were exchanged for 4,500 Palestinian and Lebanese guerrillas - a ratio of one Israeli for every 750 Arabs.

Among the 1,100 Palestinians flown to Algiers in a fleet of three Air Force jumbo jets bearing the emblem of the Red Cross, were 98 Arabs convicted in the Israeli courts and serving life or other long sentences for serious terrorist crimes.

In addition to the track-suited guerrillas who left giving victory signs, singing national songs, vowing to return to the struggle and, in at least one case, spitting defiantly in the face of an Israeli policeman, the aircraft were also loaded with Palestinian archive material seized during the siege of west Beirut.

The complex deal also involved the complete emptying of Ansar, the Israeli prison camp in southern Lebanon, which had housed 4,400 suspected terrorists, including the former Palestine Liberation Organization commander in Sidon, Mr Salah Taamari. He is regarded by Israeli intelligence as the most dangerous man captured during the Lebanon war.

A fleet of 120 red and white Israeli civilian buses was used to ferry the 3,300 Ansar detainees who chose to be detained inside southern Lebanon to four assembly points, while many curfews were imposed and tanks rumbled

through deserted roads. Those who opted for Algiers had their hands bound and were herded, blindfold, in crocodile formation on to giant helicopters and military transports which flew them to the waiting jumbos at Tel Aviv airport, which was under maximum security alert.

Many Israelis, soldiers, ministers and ordinary citizens

The deal is seen as a boost for the flagging fortunes of Yassir Arafat'

alike, expressed apprehension at the risk which was being taken in releasing so many men and women regarded as bitter enemies of the state. But most spoke to thought it worthwhile.

Although the patiently negotiated deal, which involved more than 100 meetings in Geneva alone, was seen as a boost for the flagging fortunes of Mr Yassir Arafat, the hard-pressed PLO chairman - whose supporters form the bulk of those Palestinians set free - Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, denied that the heavy price paid by Israel was a sign of weakness.

Speaking after emotional scenes of reunion between the six Israelis and their families had been broadcast live on television, Mr Arens said: "I see it as a strength and a source of pride that we have his concern for our soldiers who fall prisoner in battle". He said there were no political implications in such an exchange.

FBI fails to find source of leak

From Steven Weisman, *The New York Times*, Washington

An investigation ordered by President Reagan has failed after two months to find out who disclosed information to news organizations in September about US military options in Lebanon.

Several Administration officials doubted whether the FBI's investigation, which created tensions and suspicions at the White House, would uncover the sources of the information. But they believe that the inquiry would at least warn people in the Adminis-

tration against giving out classified material.

The investigation was the most wide-ranging attempt by Mr Reagan to clamp down on unauthorized leaks to the news media.

FBI agents had questioned Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, Mr William Casey, the Director of Central Intelligence, Mr James Baker, the White House Chief of Staff, and others.

One official, remarking that it

was extraordinary for the FBI to interview such senior officials, emphasized that the investigation was criminal, not civil, in nature and therefore all the more explosive. He would not discuss what criminal violations might have taken place.

Several officials deplored the inquiry. Another said he was unsure of its extent but given the thinking at the White House it was entirely possible that there were wiretaps authorized for both Administration aides and journalists.

Welcome home: Danay Gilboa, one of six Israeli prisoners released by the PLO, is greeted by a young relative in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Babies were buried near rubbish pile

Paris (AP) - A farmer said to be "slow-witted" and his wife were held yesterday in southern France on charges of killing nine of their newborn children.

The infanticide allegations against Jean-Pierre Leymarie, aged 44, a farmer, and his wife Roland, aged 31, are said to be among the worst on record.

The couple live on a 20-acre farm in St-Bonnet-La-Riviere, near Brive, 255 miles south of Paris. They have two other children - a daughter of 12 and a son of 10, who according to neighbours appear well-raised and loved.

On Monday, officials discovered the first remains of the couple's other children buried in the farm courtyard. By Wednesday night, the remains of eight other babies, including a set of twins, had been found buried a few inches deep near a rubbish pile by the farmhouse.

The couple are said by the police to have admitted killing the nine babies by letting them bleed to death through cut umbilical cords.

Salvadorean rebels reject election

From John Carlin, San Salvador

"This is not time for words. The time now is for fighting", a Salvadorean rebel leader said in response to the official announcement that presidential elections would be held in El Salvador on March 25.

Setting the election date will inject fresh life into a stagnant political process but is unlikely to have any positive effect on the country's most agonizing problem: the stalled four-year civil war.

The Constituent Assembly, or parliament, which announced the elections, has become so bogged down in legislative minutiae that there has been no visible political direction in recent months in El Salvador, prompting much speculation lately of a coup by palpably impatient military officers.

The election date should check this threat and please President Reagan who, in the face of accusations of human rights abuses by government forces, is finding it increasingly difficult to persuade Congress to

approve badly-needed injections of military aid to El Salvador.

Elections, however, have long been the chief stumbling block to a negotiated solution to the country's problems. The guerrillas have said they will fight until they are guaranteed power-sharing in a provisional government prior to elections.

Both Washington and the Salvadorean Government are adamant that "the rebels must not be allowed to shoot their way into power".

The left-wing rebels believe that elections will merely perpetuate a long-standing political system where right-wing military officers hold the key to power.

The powerful far right party, Arena, the National Republican Alliance, which opposes political reform of any kind, is almost certain to field as its presidential candidate, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, who has repeatedly been linked with El Salvador's notorious death squads.

Election of Speaker Ankara's first test

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

After 38 months of military rule, Turkey yesterday took the final step towards the restoration of democracy - or transition to democracy, as the outgoing military regime prefers to call it - with the opening of the seventeenth civilian Parliament in the republic's 60-year history.

The newly elected deputies listened as the oldest member, chairing the session, paid tribute to their behalf to the armed forces "for intervening just in time to save the country from chaos" and preparing the ground for the perpetuation of democracy.

"We should never forget our debt of gratitude to the armed forces," Mr Fahri Ozdilek said. He urged his colleagues to set an example to the public "by their solemnity, mutual respect and tolerance in relations with each other."

Earlier Mr Bulent Ulusu had resigned as Prime Minister after an hour's meeting with President Kenan Evren. Mr Ulusu said the resignation of his Government had been accepted, and he had been asked to stay on until a new government took office.

Only three parties those allowed to contest the general election 18 days ago, are represented in the 400-seat, single-chamber Grand National Assembly which will have a five-year term. The conservative Motherland Party of Mr Turgut Ozal has a safe majority with 211 seats. The Opposition is made up of the centre-left Populist Party, with 117 seats, and the right-centre Nationalist Democracy Party which has

disappointed its military backers by winning only 71 seats. One seat will remain empty because of an earlier veto on a Motherland candidate by the ruling National Security Council. The inaugural session was only ceremonial and after the deputies took their oaths the Parliament went into a 10 day recess to allow the nomination of candidates for the post of Speaker. The Speaker's election will end its legal existence then.

Stowaways cast into sea

From Susan MacDonald, Dakar, Senegal

When they were discovered off the Sierra Leone coast the captain ordered a makeshift raft made out of two oil drums and planks. One stowaway who resisted was stabbed by the crew, then lashed to the raft and lowered over the side, to die a few hours later. The other two were thrown into the sea with life jackets on.

In an Anglia Capital Share Account your money earns a really big 8.50% net p.a....and you can withdraw instantly.

An Anglia Capital Share Account gives you instant access to your money. Up to £250 in cash or £5000 by cheque is available instantly, and larger sums by cheque in a couple of days. You will forgo only one month's interest on any amount withdrawn.

Minimum investment is £500; the maximum £30,000 (£60,000 for a joint account), currently

earning a big 8.50% net p.a. which is worth 12.14% gross p.a. to a basic rate tax payer.*

You can have a monthly income on sums of £1000 or more. Alternatively, interest is paid six monthly or may be left in the account to earn even more.

Anglia Capital Shares. A big 8.50% net p.a. and you can withdraw instantly.

earning a big 8.50% net p.a. which is worth 12.14% gross p.a. to a basic rate tax payer.*

You can have a monthly income on sums of £1000 or more. Alternatively, interest is paid six monthly or may be left in the account to earn even more.

Anglia Capital Shares. A big 8.50% net p.a. and you can withdraw instantly.

That's Anglia's angle

ANGLIA
BUILDING SOCIETY

*RATES SUBJECT TO VARIATION
HEAD OFFICE: MOUNT KAR PARK, NORTHAMPTON NN3 1NL TEL. NORTHAMPTON 445353 (STD 01604) OVER 100 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES SEE YELLOW PAGES DIRECTORY

مكذا من الأصل

In the Lombard RAC Rally, the Audi Quattro was 21 minutes ahead of the competition. Motoring journalists said it was years ahead.



STIG BLOMQVIST'S WINNING AUDI SPORT U.K. QUATTRO.

"The Audi Rally Quattro stunned the opposition... the car's traction is shattering."

JOHN MILES. AUTOCAR. 11.9.82.

"When the going gets slippery, Audi still reigns supreme."

MARTIN HOLMES. MOTOR. 19.2.83.

"It re-writes the motoring rule books."

MEL NICHOLS. CAR MAGAZINE.

"It's a little more than two years since the Audi Quattro appeared and the shock waves are still reverberating through the industry."

WHAT CAR? May '83.

"...the permanent four wheel drive Quattro knows no peers."

C.D. MOTOR SPORT.

"Driving the Audi Quattro I felt like a visitor from another planet for whom the laws of nature have been suspended."

"Getting back into an ordinary car is like stepping back into the past."

GORDON WILKINS. AUTOCAR. 8.3.80.



Winners of the Lombard RAC Rally 1981, 1982, 1983.

Hannu Mikkola in an Audi Quattro has become the World Rally Champion 1983.

The missiles debate

America believes talks will resume

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Reagan Administration yesterday continued to express confidence that the Soviet Union would eventually agree to resume talks on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, despite its decision on Wednesday to break off the Geneva negotiations. However, US officials admitted they had no idea when a resumption would take place or in what forum.

There was considerable speculation that Moscow may propose merging the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) talks with the Strategic Arms Reductions Talks (START).

Summit concentrates on French mediation role

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The role France could play in urging Western efforts to bring the Russians back to the negotiating table was the central point in talks that began here yesterday between President Francois Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

The French President arrived yesterday for regular consultations which are seen here as being of particular importance in coordinating Western defence policy and in preparing for the arduous European Community summit meeting in Athens next month.

Bonn has already announced

which are still continuing in Geneva.

The US is not in favour of merging the two rounds of negotiations as it feels this would complicate things. However, it has not ruled out such a possibility if this is seen as the only way of getting the medium-range missile talks going again.

US officials now seem to have abandoned their initial optimism that the Soviet Union might try to resume talks as early as January. It is now expected that Moscow will delay a return to the negotiating

table until it sees how European public opinion reacts to the breakdown and the deployment of the first 41 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Germany, Britain and Italy at the end of this year.

Additional US missiles are to be deployed during 1984, including Belgium and the Netherlands where Government support for the new weapons is less pronounced than in the first three basing countries.

However, it is pointed out that the Soviet Union cannot afford to wait too long before

Concerns that European public opinion may turn against the US now that deployment is going ahead and the talking has stopped has set off a concerted campaign by American officials to heap blame on Moscow for the breakdown of the Geneva negotiations.

Like most party leaders at the Socialist International here, Mr Kinnock concentrated on the missiles issue. Only M Lionel Jospin, representing the French Socialist Party, spoke out in favour of deployment of the intermediate range missiles. Mr Kinnock commented wryly: "I was obliged to ask why they don't have cruise and Pershing in France".

Anticipating the charge that the Russian walkout is to blame for this, officials are emphasizing that the lack of progress at Geneva was the fault of the United States and made negotiations pointless.

Soviet officials and Western diplomats regard the breakdown of the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles as a watershed in East-West relations. Tass said that by voting to accept Pershing-2 the Bundestag had crossed the Rubicon.

Most Kremlin comment has been low-key, but has emphasized that an opportunity for arms reduction has been lost

and a new arms race is beginning.

When Caesar crossed the Rubicon in 49BC, he was heading for victory, one Western diplomat said yesterday. "The Russians seem to have forgotten that."

Soviet officials and Western diplomats regard the breakdown of the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles as a watershed in East-West relations. Tass said that by voting to accept Pershing-2 the Bundestag had crossed the Rubicon.

Most Kremlin comment has been low-key, but has emphasized that an opportunity for arms reduction has been lost

and a new arms race is beginning.

Like most party leaders at the Socialist International here, Mr Kinnock concentrated on the missiles issue. Only M Lionel Jospin, representing the French Socialist Party, spoke out in favour of deployment of the intermediate range missiles. Mr Kinnock commented wryly: "I was obliged to ask why they don't have cruise and Pershing in France".

Anticipating the charge that the Russian walkout is to blame for this, officials are emphasizing that the lack of progress at Geneva was the fault of the United States and made negotiations pointless.

Moscow has not yet made its authoritative statement on the future of Geneva, including the parallel talks on strategic arms reduction (Start). There is speculation that either the Euro-missiles will be incorporated in a revised version of Start, or that Start will also

collapse.

In view of the breakdown of

Kinnock argues for freeze on deployment

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Nato could make the most of the Soviet walkout from Geneva by agreeing to freeze further deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe at present levels. Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party, argued in Brussels yesterday.

Mr Kinnock said that although he deeply regretted the walkout, the reasons were easy to understand. He believed that the Soviet negotiators should be invited back against the promise that deployment of American missiles would be frozen.

Like most party leaders at the Socialist International here, Mr Kinnock concentrated on the missiles issue. Only M Lionel Jospin, representing the French Socialist Party, spoke out in favour of deployment of the intermediate range missiles. Mr Kinnock commented wryly: "I was obliged to ask why they don't have cruise and Pershing in France".

The British Opposition leader blamed both the United States and the Soviet Union for the breakdown. "In recent weeks, there were significant chances of agreement at five minutes to midnight," he told the meeting. "Now we are at five minutes past midnight and in danger of going into a long, dark night."

In view of the breakdown of



Time to listen: Mr Kinnock in Brussels yesterday

the talks, the Labour Party would advocate the merging of negotiations on limiting medium-range and strategic weapons. Apart from the freeze on deployment by both America and Russia, the party wanted a freeze on nuclear tests and production, as well as the participation at the negotiations of countries other than the two superpowers.

According to Mr Kinnock:

Policemen hanged for torture

Islamabad (AP) - Two senior police officers have been hanged, the martial law authorities said. The executions, at dawn on Wednesday, following the hanging on Tuesday of a police inspector convicted with them of torturing a robbery suspect to death.

It was the first time that a Pakistani policeman had been executed or even brought to trial.

According to an official announcement, assistant Sub-Inspector Ghulam Rasool climbed the scaffold on Tuesday at Sahiwal central jail, 217 miles south of here. Sub-inspector Amir Khan and Head Constable Zaman Khan Niazi were hanged 24 hours later at Mianwali, 125 miles southwest of Islamabad.

A potential weakness

He has an instinctive rapport with average Americans. He knows how they will react and he expresses himself in terms to which they respond. This is true not only of such important occasions as his televised defence of the American presence in Grenada and Lebanon, which must clearly have been a remarkable exercise in political persuasion. It is also true of his spontaneous comments on many issues.

This is partly, I am sure, a subconscious gift. He strikes a chord with average Americans because he thinks as they do. This is a political strength, but it is also potentially a policy weakness. The intellectual range of the average American is not unlimited. Nor is his knowledge of other countries.

President Reagan has frequently been found at press conferences to have left the right answer behind. His grasp of the subtleties of policy is known to be insecure in a number of fields. He cannot speak to the peoples of other countries with the same sureness of touch. Often he seems surprised by their reactions. These failings have not weakened him politically at home, but they might expose him to the kind of policy errors that would ultimately destroy his dominance.

Unless that happens, he must stand an excellent chance of winning re-election next year if he runs again. He could lose if the economic recovery were to peter out before next November. But I found most American economic analysts now expecting it to last well into 1985 at least.

He could be defeated if the disaffected groups - blacks, Hispanics, and women, with none of whom is he in good standing at the moment - were to be motivated and mobilized to vote against him in sufficient numbers. The chances of his losing for that reason would seem to me to be higher, though not yet probable.

His greatest danger, I suspect, may lie in foreign affairs. His political judgment will not lead him astray as to what the American public are prepared to accept. It is not likely, therefore, that the Grenada operation, which was a considerable political success, will be followed in the coming year by the invasion of Nicaragua which would be a much more hazardous political enterprise.

Not all international questions, however, can be answered by political intuition. One could imagine that in the Middle East, for instance, the Administration might be unable to secure a success and lack the diplomatic finesse to withdraw in time. But without some new national misfortune President Reagan must stand a good chance of translating his personal dominance this year into an election victory next year.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Washington

After three weeks of travelling around the United States, one of my strongest impressions is how the political scene is dominated by the personality of Ronald Reagan. More so, I believe, than ever before. Even those who disagree with him most have a sense of infatuation with political skills which look so much more formidable within the US than they do on our side of the Atlantic.

Part of his strength lies in his capacity to divorce his personal standing from the more controversial actions of his Administration. He comes across to the American public as such a pleasant and appealing person, his almost boyish charm belying his years. "I can be mad at him", one liberal Democrat remarked to me in the Mid-West, "but I cannot hate him".

It was precisely this quality which enabled him to win the presidency by destroying Mr Jimmy Carter in their television debate. How could anyone believe that such a friendly man could be trigger-happy? He made President Carter look the unreasonable man for having suggested any such thing.

But Mr Reagan has more than a pleasing manner and an easy smile. His political instincts are acute. His personal popularity may not depend upon approval of his policies, but he is careful not to push his luck too far. The moral majority policies on abortion and school prayer have been pushed well down his list of priorities - the occasional gesture of support, but no more.

Even Mr Reagan's insistence on securing tax cuts, which has been widely interpreted as the mark of a doctrinaire apostle of supply-side economics, probably owes to his political conviction that they are necessary to retain the support of those voters who elected him.

La Paz blast

La Paz (Reuters) - A powerful bomb exploded in the empty Bolivian Parliament causing considerable damage and blowing out three-quarters of the windows in the government palace across the road. The city is ripe with rumours of right-wing plots to overthrow left-wing Government.

Manila march

Manila (AP) - Businessmen in suits marched alongside factory workers in one of the biggest anti-government demonstrations in Manila's financial centre since the assassination on August 31 of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. An estimated 15,000 took part.

Pope for Seoul

Seoul (AFP) - The Pope will visit South Korea from May 3 to May 7 next year at the invitation of President Chun Doo Hwan. He will take part in ceremonies commemorating the bicentennial of Korean Catholicism.

Bourse stopped

Amsterdam (AP) - Regular trading was delayed more than two hours yesterday on the Amsterdam Bourse as about 20 city employees sealed off its entrances to protest against proposed cuts in government salaries.

Thieves to die

Nairobi (AP) - Four Somalis, including a woman, were sentenced to be executed by firing squad for stealing 17m shillings (£740,000) in public funds, Mogadishu radio reported. They were also ordered to pay it back.

Line for sale

Metz (AP) - Forty-five blockhouses along France's pre-Second World War Maginot Line will be auctioned off on December 6 in the town of Longwy. Bidding will start at between 950 francs (£80) and 2,250 francs.

Peace minute

Paris (Reuters) - One minute from noon, on March 22, has been chosen for a worldwide silence for peace by Unesco which in conference here said the end of the world had become a terrifying possibility.

Corpses find

Peking (Reuters) - Tombs built 3,000 years ago and containing well-preserved corpses have been discovered at Pingan Bao, Zhangwu County, northeast China. Pots, stone tools, agate, shell and bronze knives and delicate ornaments were also unearthed.

	LEAVES HEATHROW	ARRIVES JFK
PA101	11:00	13.45
PA001	13.30	16.15
PA103	19.00	21.45

Schedule subject to government approval.

If you're flying to New York this winter there are three good reasons for choosing Pan Am.

Our three daily non-stop 747's to New York.

For Pan Am is the only airline that gives you a choice of three daily flights on a spacious 747, the world's most popular aircraft.

And the departures are conveniently timed to fit in with whatever itinerary you have planned.

Over 60 U.S. Cities.

From our 11.00 and 13.30 departures, you can connect with Pan Am

flights to over 60 U.S. cities. No other airline makes it so easy to catch a connection at New York. Because no other airline has Pan Am's Worldport® with international and domestic flights under one roof.

Free Helicopter Service.

Also at Pan Am's Worldport is a free helicopter service for First and Clipper Class passengers that takes about 8 minutes to Manhattan, 15 to Newark.

More Time In The Office.

Our 19.00 departure is the last New York flight of the day. Giving you a chance to spend more time in

the office before leaving.

On this flight First and Clipper Class passengers have more room to call their own. For we've devoted over 50% of the aircraft to First and Clipper Class seating.

Awaiting at New York is a limousine service to chauffeur First and Clipper Class passengers into Manhattan. Like the helicopter, this is free. So make sure you book one of these services.

All in all, Pan Am are offering quite a lot this winter.

Making it easier, and more convenient for you to travel to the U.S.

For further information, call your Travel Agent or Pan Am: London 01-409 0688; Birmingham 021-236 9561; Manchester 061-832 7626; Glasgow 041-248 5744; Prestel 215747.

Pan Am. You Can't Beat The Experience.®



Black mine first trial of

Black mine first trial of

Glenn campaign heads for early splashdown as film proves a flop

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The film about Senator John Glenn's life, *The Right Stuff*, has failed to make the expected dramatic impact on his presidential aspirations. In fact, the former astronaut seems to be heading for an early splashdown in his effort to secure the Democratic nomination.

The film, although critically acclaimed, is proving a box-office flop. In spite of the farewells with which it was launched, it is playing to houses often only half full. One reason for its lack of success, it is said, is that many people have been put off because they believe it is about Glenn the politician rather than Glenn the space hero.

Senator Glenn's campaign managers had hoped the film would produce a tidal wave of support among rank-and-file Democrats which would outweigh the successes of his chief rival, Mr Walter Mondale, who has been endorsed by the trade unions and teachers, and won key straw polls in Maine and Iowa.

Senator Glenn has attacked his rival for being soft on defence and for proposing job-creation and educational programmes – popular issues with many Democrats – which would add billions to the federal budget deficit.

Mr Mondale, who is more nimble on his feet, has had no

trouble in deflecting these attacks. On defence, for example, he noted that Senator Glenn had not only voted for the B1 strategic bomber, but also for the Administration's abortive attempt to persuade Congress to approve a resumption of nerve-gas production.

Similarly, Mr Mondale easily rebutted the charges of profligacy by pointing out that his opponent had supported President Reagan's economic programme. The most irresponsible giveaway is Reaganomics and his open cheque-book defence spending policies – "he promises everything to everybody".

In so doing, they have also attempted to reconstitute the Glenn image. Headed by an advertising executive, the senator's media advisers are trying to change him from "Mr Nice Guy" into "Mr Tough Guy".

However, one problem with this approach – apart from trying to turn Senator Glenn into something he is not – is that his toughness is being directed at Mr Mondale rather than at the Democrats' common enemy, President Reagan.

In a recent column in *The New York Times*, James Reston argued that Senator Glenn could not hope to compete with Mr Reagan as a TV personality or beat Mr Mondale at organizing blacks, unions, liberal intellectuals and other Democratic constituencies.

White idealist jailed for promoting ANC

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

A young Afrikaner, Mr Carl Niehaus, was sentenced to 15 years in prison for high treason by the Rand Supreme Court yesterday. His fiancée, Miss Johanna Lourens, was given a four-year jail term on the same charge.

After hearing the sentence, Mr Niehaus, a bearded and bespectacled former theology student aged 23, turned to the public gallery, which was crowded with both blacks and whites, raised his arm in a clenched-fist salute and shouted *Amandla* (power).

The gallery answered this traditional rallying-cry of black nationalists with the equally traditional response *Awehlu* (ours). Earlier this week the judge had to call for order when the gallery applauded Mr Niehaus's defence of the use of violence against the state.

This occurred while Mr Niehaus was giving evidence in mitigation of his conviction. He told the court that after "a lot of turmoil in my soul" he had decided that the violence of the underground African National Congress, of which he was a member, was a justified response to the "structural violence" of the apartheid system.

Cross-examined by the prosecutor, Mr Niehaus agreed that he had helped to draw up a pamphlet justifying the May 20 Pretoria car bomb, which killed 19 people and injured more than 200 others. He also said that the assassination of the Prime Minister might become "an option" if there was a chance it could end "the horror of the system".

Mr Niehaus told the court that the ANC had worked for peaceful change for 50 years,

Black mine union wins first trial of strength

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

South Africa's fledgling black miners' union, the National Union of Mineworkers, has won its first important battle by persuading the industrial court to order the reinstatement of 17 of its members, dismissed two months ago for refusing to work in an area they considered unsafe.

Goldfields of South Africa, the country's second biggest mining house, was also ordered to pay the men the wages they had lost since their dismissal on September 22.

"We regard this as a test case for miners' safety rights, and it is also the first time black miners have taken an industrial dispute to court," Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, the union's general secretary said. "It is only a temporary ruling, but we are confident our agreements will prevail."

The reinstatement order will run for 90 days, during which the union and management of Goldfields' West Driefontein Mine will try to settle the dispute before a conciliation board. If they cannot agree, they

Swedes inspect computers

Stockholm (Reuter) – Swedish officials began examining computer equipment held in two southern ports which Washington said was being smuggled to the Soviet Union in defiance of a US ban.

Computer experts were assessing the contents of Helsingborg two weeks ago to see if it was war material. Similar investigations started in Malmö on three other cases apparently connected with the Helsingborg equipment.

Drugs woman gets 16 years

Bülach, Switzerland (AP) – A Swiss woman, Maria Nelda Santana Valdez, aged 47, an alleged key member of a cocaine smuggling ring that operated throughout Western Europe, was sentenced here to 16 years in prison, the longest term since Switzerland's narcotics laws were stiffened in 1976.

She was found guilty of playing a big part in the delivery of at least 396lb of cocaine in 16 shipments from Bolivia between 1980 and 1982. Its street value was put at £30m.



Glad to be back: Vladimir Lyakov and Alexander Alexandrov, the Soviet cosmonauts describe their 150 days in space

Future of Soviet space programme in doubt

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

The safe return of the two Soviet cosmonauts who spent 150 days in space has still left question marks over the long-term future of the Soviet space programme.

Pravda yesterday carried a front-page report of the landing in Kazakhstan, east of Dzhazkazgan, but said relatively little about the undocking and the journey back to Earth. It said that the mission had been "one of the most complicated in history", but did not elaborate.

There were fears earlier – expressed on the whole by Western experts rather than

Soviet officials that the two men, Colonel Vladimir Lyakov and Mr Alexandrov, were marooned on board the space station Salyut 7, and that their Soyuz T9 craft might not make a safe descent. There were reports of a leak of propellant fuel.

There have been a series of Russian space mishaps over the past year. In December, a Soyuz crew made a hazardous return to Earth from Salyut 7, and had to be rescued in a snow storm after a bumpy landing. In April, the docking of a Soyuz craft with the space station – timed

to coincide with Kremlin celebrations of Lenin's birthday – had to be abandoned when automatic guidance systems malfunctioned.

Soviet scientists are also concerned about the long-term effects of prolonged weightlessness. The Soviet space programme envisages a network of permanent orbiting space stations and laboratories. The two men who returned last December – Lieutenant Colonel Anatoly Berezovoi and Mr Valentin Lebedev – spent 211 days in space, and officials were "worried by the effect on

human organisms" of such missions.

Studies are being carried out on Colonel Lyakov and Mr Alexandrov, who last month began to complain of fatigue and muscular contractions.

Fears for the two men's lives arose at the end of September when a Soyuz launch which would have brought a new crew and fresh supplies to Salyut 7 aborted.

The Russians are breathing a sigh of relief that no dramatic rescue mission – either by a Soyuz crew, or by the Americans – proved necessary.

Afghan vote comes down hard on the Russians

From Zoriana Pysarowsky
New York

The United Nations General Assembly has called for the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet Union's forces from Afghanistan. The resolution was approved by 116 votes to 20, with 16 abstentions.

The resolution was one of the General Assembly's most severe forms of censure. Even South Africa and Israel have sometimes been spared such heavy condemnation.

The assembly made clear that even though the Soviet occupation was nearly four years old the pressure for a political settlement would not slacken; nor could the Russians expect their tarnished image to brighten with mere gestures of interest in a solution. During the debate Pakistan's challenge to Moscow to present a timetable for withdrawal was echoed by many speakers.

Pakistan, which has more than two million Afghan refugees, once again led a campaign that was heightened by fears that after Grenada both superpowers might feel it easier to take international law into their own hands.

Hopes for a solution that persisted early this year seem to have faded.

Forty-five Third World countries sponsored the resolution, which reaffirms the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government.

Our new Deposit Bond offers high interest. And in full.

With the new National Savings Deposit Bond, every penny of the 11½% pa interest is credited in full.

If you're a taxpayer you will, naturally, have to pay income tax on this, but only when it's due.

If you're a non-taxpayer, you simply keep the lot.

Designed for longer term investments

The bond is designed especially for investors seeking a longer term investment at a premium rate of interest.

The bonds can be

bought in multiples of £50 with a minimum of £500. The maximum holding is £50,000.

You can have all or part of your bond repaid at 3 months notice. Once a bond has been held a full year, you do not lose any interest when it is repaid. Bonds which are repaid in whole or in part within a year of purchase will earn interest at half the published rate on the amount repaid.

Daily interest

The interest rate currently stands at 11½% pa and is

11½%

calculated on a daily basis. All of that interest is credited in full on the anniversary of your deposit.

From time to time the interest may vary, but we will always give six weeks notice of any change and the rate will be kept competitive.

How to buy

Almost anyone can invest in Deposit Bonds – personal investors, including children and two or more people jointly, and trustees, companies, clubs, voluntary bodies, etc.

If you are a personal investor you can buy in two ways. You can send the application form in this advertisement direct to the Deposit Bond Office – make out your cheque (not cash) to "National Savings" and cross "A/c Payee".

Or you can ask for a combined prospectus/application form at a Post Office and make your deposit there. If you pay by cheque, make it out to "The Post Office".

Trustees, companies, voluntary bodies, etc., should use the application form below.

Interest will be earned from the day you buy your bond at the Post Office or, if you use the application form below, the day your deposit is received at the Deposit Bond Office.

Buy Deposit Bonds now and start earning your interest in full.



NATIONAL SAVINGS

National Savings Deposit Bond.

DESCRIPTION

1 National Savings Deposit Bonds (bonds) are Government securities issued by the Treasury under the National Loans Act 1968. They are registered on the National Savings Register and are subject to the Statutory Regulations relating to the National Savings Stock Register for the time being in force, so far as these are applicable. The principal of, and interest on, bonds are a charge on the National Loans Fund.

2 Subject to a minimum purchase of £500 (see paragraph 3) a purchase may be made in multiples of £50. The date of purchase will for all purposes be the date payment is received, with a completed application form, at the National Savings Deposit Bond Office, a Post Office tracing National Savings Bank business or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

2 2 A certificate will be issued on each bond and its date of purchase. This certificate will show the value of the bond and its date of purchase. This certificate will be repaid on each anniversary of the date of purchase, and on part repayment in accordance with paragraph 5, by a new certificate showing the updated value of the bond, including capitalised interest.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM HOLDING LIMITS

3 No person may hold, either solely or jointly with any other person, less than £500 in any one bond or more than £50,000 in one or more bonds. The maximum holding limit will not prevent the capitalisation of interest under paragraph 5 or capitalised interest will count towards this limit if the holder wishes to purchase another bond. Bonds inherited from a deceased holder and interest on such bonds will not count towards the maximum limit. Bonds held by a person as trustee will not count towards the maximum limit. Bonds held as trustee of a separate fund or which he or the beneficiary may hold in a personal capacity.

3 2 The Treasury may vary the maximum and minimum holding limits from time to time, upon giving notice, but such a variation will not prejudice any right enjoyed by a bond holder immediately before the variation in respect of a bond then held by him.

INTEREST

4 Interest will be calculated on a day to day basis from the date of purchase up to the date of repayment. Subject to paragraph 4 interest on a bond will be payable at a rate determined by the Treasury, which may be varied upon giving notice.

4 2 The rate of interest on a bond or part of a bond repaid before the first anniversary of the date of purchase will be half the rate determined by the Treasury in accordance with paragraph 4, unless repayment is made on the death of the sole bond holder.

4 3 Interest on a bond will be capitalised on each anniversary of the date of purchase without deduction of income tax, but interest is subject to income

tax and must be included in any return of income made to the Inland Revenue in respect of the year in which it is capitalised.

REPAYMENT

5 1 A holder must give three calendar months' notice of any application for repayment before redemption but no prior notice is required if application is made on the death of the sole bond holder. Any application for repayment of a bond must be made in writing to the National Savings Deposit Bond Office and be accompanied by the current investment certificate. The period of notice will be calculated from the date on which the application is received in the National Savings Deposit Bond Office.

5 2 Application may be made in accordance with paragraph 5 for repayment of part of a bond, and the capitalised interest, but the amount to be repaid must be less than £50 or such other figure as the Treasury may determine from time to time upon giving notice. The balance of the bond remaining after repayment, including interest which has not been capitalised, must be not less than the minimum holding limit which was in force at the date of application. Where part of a bond has been repaid a new certificate will be issued and the remaining balance will be treated as having the same date of purchase as the original bond.

5 3 Payments will be made by crossed warrant sent by post. For the purpose of determining the amount payable in respect of a bond the date of repayment will be treated as the date on the warrant.

5 4 No payment will be made in respect of a bond held by a minor under the age of seven years, either solely or jointly with any other person, except with the consent of the Director of Savings.

TRANSFERS

6 Bonds will not be transferable except with the consent of the Director of Savings. The Director of Savings will, for example, normally give consent in respect of the transfer of bonds on the death of a holder but not to any proposed transfer which is by way of sale or for any consideration.

NOTICE

7 The Treasury will give any notice required under paragraph 3, 4, 1, 5 and 8 in the manner, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazette or in any manner which they think fit. If notice is given otherwise than in the Gazette, it will as soon as reasonably possible thereafter be recorded in them.

GUARANTEED LIFE OF BONDS

8 Each bond may be held for a guaranteed initial period of 10 years from the purchase date. Thereafter, interest will continue to be payable in accordance with paragraphs 4, 1 and 3 until the redemption of the bond. The bond may be redeemed either at the end of the guaranteed initial period or on any date thereafter, in either case upon the giving of six months' notice by the Treasury. The Director of Savings will write to the holder before redemption, at his last recorded address, informing him of the date of redemption.

NATIONAL SAVINGS DEPOSIT BOND – Application to purchase

To the Deposit Bond Office, Dept T4, National Savings, Glasgow G38 1S8

Note: Minimum purchase is £500
Maximum holding £50,000
All purchases must be in multiples of £50

I/We accept the terms of the Prospectus and apply for a Bond to the value of

£

BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

Surname _____

Mr/Mrs/Ms _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Date of Birth (if under 18) _____

Day Month Year _____

Name _____

Hardship years give way to hope at last

Stephen Taylor, in the second of two articles, explains why there is now more optimism about the long-troubled economy.

Armed with fresh evidence that one of Africa's longest-running economic crises has not affected Zambia's political stability, finance officials in Lusaka, the capital, are preparing for another visit from the men who have a big say in their economy. The mood is a good deal more sanguine than when the International Monetary Fund came to town a year ago.

There was never any doubt that most Zambians would endorse a fifth term by President Kenneth Kaunda in last

equipped to withstand the slumps from \$2,500 (about £1,600) a ton a decade ago to \$1,50 a ton this week for the mineral which earns more than 90 per cent of foreign exchange.

Zambia's timber and tourist industries have limited potential - most experts say its future depends on exploitation of agricultural resources.

Three years ago, after a series of disastrous agricultural experiments, the Government took the first step towards recognizing that farming belongs in the private sector, offering incentives to commercial producers in the form of payments remitted abroad.

In a country where all foreign currency allocations were suspended last month, that makes farmers an elite.

Although Zambians themselves must bear the blame for failing to capitalize on the good years, they have not been helped by the country's landlocked situation.

The Benguela Railway

through Angola to the sea has been in only sporadic use since the civil war there in 1975, while the Chinese-built Uluru Railway to Dar es Salaam, which opened the following year, has been plagued by technical problems.

Help is at hand, from China -

which is almost doubling the number of maintenance experts on the line.

In the meantime, the Tazara,

as the railway is named, is failing to get copper to the marketplace as fast as it is produced.

The coming discussions with

the IMF will concentrate on the budget due in January. The Zambians will be under pressure to cut government spending.

Having observed IMF conditions and survived a difficult year, they will be expecting a bigger loan next year. Mr Bwile Kumani, governor of the Reserve Bank, is mentioning 300 million special drawing rights.

[Concluded]

ZAMBIA Part 2

month's election. What was remarkable, though, was that reaction to austerity measures necessitated by adherence to IMF requirements was not reflected in a bigger "no" vote.

In fact, the vote for KK, as he is known, increased from the 80 per cent of 1978 to 93 per cent.

The loan negotiated with the IMF a year ago, which succoured Zambia during the lowest point in its long economic decline, was for 210 million special drawing rights (about £150m).

At the time, there was speculation that, having defaulted on one loan and being faced with an election, the administration would be unable to meet new, stricter conditions.

In the event, as a Western economist here says: "The Zambians bit the bullet and it seems to have been accepted. The patient is still critical, but he's looking a bit better."

The world's third largest producer of copper, Zambia has lost much of the prosperity it enjoyed after independence from Britain in 1964. Mismanagement and neglect of agricultural potential left the country poorly

[Concluded]

Spain backs supergrass strategy

From Richard Wigg

Madrid

Spain has decided to experiment with Ulster-style official informers in its fight against Basque terrorism.

Prison sentences will be reduced where repentant terrorists collaborate with police leading to the arrest of other members of the Basque terrorist organization ETA or help significantly to prevent further violence, the Cabinet decided. A Bill of "exceptional" anti-terrorist measures, to be sent immediately to Parliament, is expected to be in force for two years.

Copying the Italian and British experiences with "supergrasses", the Socialists are hoping to take advantage of the fact that a majority of Basques are disgusted with the endless bloodbaths and kidnappings as well as the internal divisions between ETA's numerous factions.

Court jurisdiction over payment of the "revolutionary tax" by terrorists will be extended to people acting for them outside Spain. But the Bill will not make the payment of a ransom by the victim's family a crime as the Interior Ministry once intended.

Courts will have powers to close down newspapers and other media judged to be basically justifying grave acts of terrorism.

China and Japan try to ease Korean tensions

From David Watts, Tokyo

Mr Hashiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, has called for Chinese cooperation in relieving tensions between North and South Korea in the aftermath of the Rangoon bombing.

The suggestion came in the first round of talks between Mr Nakasone and Mr Hu Yaobang, secretary-general of the Chinese Communist Party, paying his first visit to a non-communist country.

Mr Hu's visit is the last of three important meetings in which the Japanese Prime Minister is adopting the higher foreign profile for his country that he has always advocated. As with his previous visitors, president Keagan and Chancellor Kohl, Mr Nakasone invited Mr Hu to endorse proposals pledging, among other things, to renounce the use of force between the two countries; or, as Mr Nakasone put it in his direct way, "Japan would never attack China".

Mr Hu said that he and Mr Deng Xiaoping had met President Kim Il Sung of North Korea, who had promised that there would be no invasion from the north and had added: "There is no power to do it".

Mr Hu said that although they had no details of the Rangoon bombing it had been made clear to President Kim that the Chinese were interested in the long-term stability of the Korean peninsula and that an

Chile court order to free suspect

From Florencio Vara

Santiago

In a verdict termed "historic" by the Chilean press, the Court of Appeals has accepted a *fecund* *corpus* petition from a shanty-town leader calling for his release from one of the many secret detention centres run by Government security services.

The court's decision says that the National Centre for Information (CNI) is not empowered to arrest and detain people in non-public places.

There has been severe criticism of the CNI both within the country and internationally after a worker in Concepcion set fire to himself in protest at the detention of his two children by security agents.

The Government's secret security forces were created in 1973 immediately after the coup which overthrew President Allende.

The way in which the secret security agents operate has spread fear among the population. The agents arrive in the middle of the night, without any identification arresting people in their homes and taking them to unknown destinations without telling their relatives.

Over the past two weeks, since the suicide incident in Concepcion, the criticisms have mounted and churchmen, politicians and professional organizations have demanded the CNI's dissolution and an end to "institutionalized torture".

Courts will have powers to close down newspapers and other media judged to be basically justifying grave acts of terrorism.

Unphony charm and unlaboured originality" reads Kingsley Amis's early commendation on the cover of the new Penguin edition ("Now filmed for television") of Edna O'Brien's *The Country Girls*. Channel 4's film of the book, produced by Aida Young and directed by Desmond Davis, is pure and unadulterated unphony charm in the sort that brings the birds and the trees and the critics out of their bunkers.

Who could resist the graceful, less-like appeal of Maeve Gleeson as the heroine (mother, drowned, drunken, father in this odyssey through adolescence)? Who, could resist sympathy with sympathetic Sam, Neil in his hopeless extra-marital passion for her? Who was not beguiled by the schoolgirls' impudent, naughty confidences, the bittersweet rain-washed skies, the sweet Irish tones again and again? "Fairytale" and its spokesman from Moscow, admiring in the next breath that it was true.

Nothing, alas, can be ac-

hiefly Daniels reviews The Genius of Venice, "this stupendous exhibition", which opens at the Royal Academy today



Left: Lotto's *The Mystic Marriage of St Catherine with Niccolo Bonghi*, maimed and mutilated. Above: Jacopo Palma il Vecchio, probably a self-portrait.

The confident touch of genius

Serenity, security and self-confidence characterized the Republic of Venice in the sixteenth century, the period covered by this stupendous exhibition which is entirely worthy of its subject. Under the chairmanship of Professor John Hale, a team of scholars, both British and Italian, has worked together to assemble paintings, drawings and sculpture which illustrate the range of patronage throughout the city and the *terraferma*. The Venetians were proud of their city and proud of their unique capacity for political survival and they celebrated both with appropriate lavishness. (The exhibition has been sponsored by the Sea Containers Group and Venice Simplon-Orient-Express Ltd.)

Even the catastrophic fire which destroyed most of the interior of the Doge's Palace in 1577 was duly recorded by Ludovico Toeput, called Pozzo-sera, in a painting now in the Museo Civico, Treviso, and at the beginning of the exhibition, together with the finest surviving example of the celebrated *Bird's-eye View of Venice*, dated 1500 and attributed to Jacopo da Barbari (Dept. of Prints and Drawings, British Museum), Carpaccio's *Lion of St Mark* (1516) is flanked by two depictions of the bloody Battle of Lepanto, one a straightforward battlepiece, the other an elaborate allegory of Veronese (Venice, Accademia) of the Christian victory over the Turks whose victory was more psychological than political.

Having been thus to some extent orientated, the visitor enters the Large South Room, to be confronted with an immense range of questions. Students of the period may even get stuck here, studying the newly cleaned *Judgement of Solomon* from Kingston Lacy (National Trust) which has never previously been shown in public and is now attributed to Sebastiano del Piombo, having been acquired by William Banks about 1820, in the advice of Lord Byron, as by Giorgione.

Two of Sebastiano's organ doors from the Church of S. Bartolomeo a Rialto, Venice, painted with *St Louis of Toulouse* and *St Sinibaldus*, represent the figures standing in niches similar to that formerly behind the figure of Solomon in the Kingston Lacy picture and now removed with the rest of the overpainting which has given the whole picture a strange, ghostly quality. The striking figure of the true mother on the right is similar in type to the guilty wife in the *Christ and the Adulteress* from Glasgow (City Art Gallery and Museum) which, when it belonged to Queen Christina of Sweden, was called Giorgione, but is now given to Titian, although it has also been attributed to Sebastiano del Piombo.

In the same room hangs the beautiful *Virgin and Child with St Anthony and St Roch* from the Prado, which is like the Glasgow picture, described in the catalogue as "Circle of Giorgione", attributed to Titian, and which certainly has some resemblances to Giorgione's Castelfranco altarpiece (obviously not exhibited), that

are admitted by the cataloguer, Francis Richardson.

The exhibition thus provides a number of teasing problems for the scholar, but it also offers major delights for the less-specialized visitor, who cannot fail to respond to the magnificent array of works by Titian and Veronese assembled in the huge central gallery. Titian's stern *St John the Baptist*, which looks so uncomfortable in the Accademia presides authoritatively, flanked by a whole series of his remarkable portraits, from the youthful *Ranuccio Farnese as a Knight of Malta* (National Gallery of Art, Washington), through the strong sensual *Knight with a Clock* (Prado) to the rather disapproving *Francesco Savorgnan della Torre* (National Trust, Kingston Lacy). The great "discovery" of the exhibition is the extraordinary late Titian *The Flaying of Marsyas* from Czechoslovakia.

Lorenzo Lotto brings to the exhibition that element of the unexpected it needs. He was incomprehensible to some of his contemporaries, including Aretino, but to the modern eye his almost perverse individuality is invigorating. A whole room is devoted to him, which is easily dominated by the astonishing *St Christopher*, *St Roch* and *St Sebastian* from Loreto, where he spent the last years of his life. Lotto's mannered style is already evident in *The Mystic Marriage of St Catherine with Niccolò Bonghi* (Bergamo, Accademia Carrara) painted in 1523 in Bergamo in part payment of his rent. Bonghi, the landlord,

stands awkwardly behind the Virgin's throne seemingly oblivious of the sacred tableau being enacted, and it accords perfectly with the unusual circumstances of the picture's origin that only five years later it should have been mutilated by a French soldier who cut out (very neatly) the landscape background.

If Lotto was intent on doing his own thing this is also true to a certain extent of Jacopo Bassano. In *Jacob's Journey* (H.M. Queen) almost every figure appears to be offering his or her backside to the spectators. Contorted poses are also characteristic of Tintoretto, the third member of the great triumvirate of Venetian painters of the middle of the century, whose masterpiece, the decoration of the *Scuola di San Rocco* in Venice, could clearly not be represented in the exhibition. Nevertheless, his moving *Deposition* (1592) painted only two years before his death, has been brought out of the *Cappella dei Mori* of the Church of San Giorgio Maggiore and Baron Thyssen has lent a *modello* for the *Salon del Maggior Consiglio* of the Doge's Palace between 1588 and 1592 to replace Guariento's fresco, that was irreparably damaged in the fire of 1577.

In addition there are drawings, including a vivid self-portrait (it is assumed) by Jacopo Palma il Vecchio, prints and sculpture mainly small bronzes. Among the marble reliefs Tullio Lombardo's *Bacchus and Ariadne* outstanding for its poetic quality.

Concert

Philharmonia / Sanderling

Festival Hall

Those planning to listen to the Capital Radio broadcast of Wednesday night's concert on January 8 should arm themselves with an amplifying earpiece and make sure that every clicking gadget and every ticking clock is silenced.

Mitsuko Uchida's performance of Mozart's Piano Concerto in B flat, K595, was by far the quietest I have heard, one's own breathing even resisted an intrusion. In response to her, most reluctant entry, coming with a soft focus as if out of deep meditation and almost in spite of itself, Kurt Sanderling gently lifted and parted string textures, and devised many details of quiet beauty in Mozart's flute and bassoon writing which it is often too easy to take for granted.

There is apparently a well-documented list of mistakes in the piano playing of the young, however, and Swiss pianist Daniel Barenboim, in his *Leopold* (1980), was the first to make them. The piano's soft focus as if out of deep meditation and almost in spite of itself, Kurt Sanderling gently lifted and parted string textures, and devised many details of quiet beauty in Mozart's flute and bassoon writing which it is often too easy to take for granted.

It was in the finale that all the work's disquiet was drawn up into a set of variations which became a kind of collage of the surreal. After the scherzo's briefly, confidence came a

moment of dynamic and rhythmic activity. Melodies, in the luminosity of the strings, or the babbling solo voice of a flute, were made to seem deceptive in the context of such dislocating, orchestral counterpoints; and only a strange hollowness was found in the final pomp, circumstance and peroration.

Hilary Finch

ARTURO BRACHETTI
Nominated as the most promising newcomer in theatre
SOCIETY OF WEST END THEATRE AWARDS



"A remarkable night out"
GUARDIAN

"Dancers exude spirit and youth" *TIME OUT*

PICCADILLY THEATRE *Ω*

Show from £3.50 Licensed until 2.00 am

Box Office 01-437 4506 Credit Cards 01-379 6666

The only West End Dinner Theatre

23 November to 3 December

• **OLIVIER**: Press Night Thurs 7.15, Fri 7.18, Sat 2.00 & 7.15

• **Premiere of**

• **JEAN SEBERG**

• the musical drama by Marvin Hamlisch, Christopher Adley and Julian Barry

Cast of over 30 includes: Jon Cleckland (Roman)

Gary, Elizabeth Crouse (Jean), Kelly Hunter (Young Jean), Michael Bryant (J. Edgar Hoover), John Savident (One Prenger)

• **MASTER HAROLD... AND THE BOYS**

Cottesloe: Fri 7.30, Sat 2.30 & 7.30

• Christopher Hampton's

• **TALES FROM HOLLYWOOD**

"Has about the best jokes in London" (Observer)

Workshop production all seats £3

YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU is at the New Theatre Cardiff, Tues 29 Nov to Sat 3 Dec

BOX OFFICE 01-200 2252 Credit Cards 01-200 5636

• **OLIVIER & LYNNELTON STANDBY**: Box Office on day - any 10s00 seats £5.00 (midweek £4.50)

• **COTTESLOE STUDENTS STANDBY**: from 15s

Before 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 2

THE ARTS

Cinema

Stylist oddities of a founding father

Before the
Nickelodeon
ICA Cinematheque

London Film
Festival
National Film Theatre

Videodrome
ABC Shaftesbury
Avenue

Triumphs of a Man
Called Horse
Classic, Tottenham
Court Road

The past few years have seen a renewal of interest in the very earliest years of cinema history - very gratifying to us older incubinists who are thus at last relieved of the stigma of foxyish eccentricism for our preoccupation with the origins of the art. Researches like Charles Musser's film *Before the Nickelodeon: the Early Cinema of Edwin S. Porter* tend to reveal two things in particular: one is how sophisticated and entertaining some of these so-called primitives may be in their own right; the other, how wrong so much of cinema history has been until now.

Edwin S. Porter, for instance, has always been regarded as the originator of modern montage methods. Musser reveals that this view of him is largely based on a print of his *The Life of an American Fireman* of 1903 whose editing had been "modernized" at some time in the 1930s. Porter was unquestionably an innovator, probably more important than he has hitherto been acknowledged; but as an editor he pursued, until far too late, a method which was to have no future in the cinema.

Musser pieces together the rather sketchy record of Porter's career. From being an electrician with the navy, he became a movie exhibitor at a

time when films were still single-scene animated snapshots. Sticking together, merely for convenience, several scenes of the Spanish-American War, Porter stumbled on the momentous discovery that joining films can extend or modify the significance of the individual shots.

The narrative techniques which Porter developed for himself involved overlapping or even repeating a scene, from some different aspects. Thus, in the authentic version of *American Fireman*, Porter first shows us a scene in a bedroom where a fireman rescues in turn a mother and child and carries them out of the window. In the next shot we are shown precisely the same scene, as it would appear from the outside the window.

Despite this stylistic oddity (even, perhaps because of it: 60 years on, this wilful manipulation of time acquires its own fascination) Porter could be a highly effective story-teller. *Before the Nickelodeon* includes several of his little film dramas in their entirety; and the ICA is also showing a supporting programme of four additional Porter films.

Before the Nickelodeon was featured in the London Film Festival, in the same programme as Donald Taylor Black's *At the Cinema Palace* - Liam O'Leary a graceful and affectionate tribute to the impish, septuagenarian Peter Pan and one-man repository of Irish cinema lore. Other outstanding festival delights had included John Schlesinger's *An Englishman Abroad*, (to be shown on BBC 1 on November 29) from a script by Alan Bennett, based on Coral Browne's recollections of meeting Guy Burgess while playing *Hanley* in Moscow. The film is urbane, funny and eventually very touching. Using Budapest locations, John Schlesinger captures with terrible accuracy and only a touch of caricature the atmosphere of Moscow, and Miss Browne's performance of herself when younger is wonderfully witty.

Having known Burgess in his Moscow days, I can vouch for the uncanny accuracy with which Alan Bates hits off his mannerisms (though I guess neither he nor Bennett nor Schlesinger actually met the original). I am surprised, though, that Coral Browne found Burgess's flat so messy. I only remember it being kept spotless by an adoring *babushka* and Burgess saying "Never breathe it in London, dear boy, but there's no servant problem in Moscow". It was better furnished, too, than in the film, since Burgess had his own English furniture with him. Foreign office shipped it out. They've been awfully decent about some things."

I must again urge festival patrons to seek out shorts which feature only as footnotes in the programme. Especially notable is Jenny Wilkes' *Mother Wedding*, a brilliant if bleak impressionist essay on sexuality, as a young woman looks back over her own and her parents' erotic experiences, ranging from rape to romance, and, either way, rarely fulfilling. David Glynne Jones's *The Wire* is an easy little sketch, touching on the surreal, about the evolution and naive self-justification on a natural voyeur and wire-tapper. With something like 200 titles, the festival selectors have had to dip pretty deep into the barrel; so that it is surprising to discover some films that they have rejected. It seems inconceivable that they should turn down Euzhan Palcy's *Rue Cazès Negres*, which won three prizes and was a tremendous popular success at the Venice festival.

It is inconceivable, too, that alongside the large British selection they chose to reject Michael Darlow's *Accounts*, which was shown to the press this week, will be transmitted next month, and is certainly among the best work produced under the auspices of the RSC.

Triumphs of a Man Called Horse is a jaded sequel, with intermittent flashbacks to its marginally superior predecessors. Richard Harris is got up like an elderly character actress from *The Boy Friend* and declaims as if the awful script were Shakespeare. Luckily he is killed by white renegades half way through, handing over his tribal responsibilities to a natty little man called Michael Beech who seems set to carry on the tedious but apparently interminable battle between Sioux and Celts.

David Robinson



Entertainment down on the farm: Robert Seaton leads the players in Michael Darlow's *Accounts*, "among the best work produced under the auspices of Channel Four".

Sir Claus Moser, Chairman of Covent Garden, in conversation with John Higgins looks at the Opera House in the light of the Priestley report.

A healthier outlook

By any measure Covent Garden has had a hard year. In the season which ended last July the Royal Opera planned for two new productions, half the normal number, and ended up with only one of their own when a *Monna Lescou* had to be hastily borrowed from Hamburg. The Royal Ballet had a highly successful tour of America and the Far East, but there has been regular criticism (not least on this page) of the quality both of its repertoire and its performances at home. And there has been Priestley: a government team of nine inspectors investigating the running of the Opera House and the RSC.

So much for the good news, which of course has yet to be implemented by the Minister for the Arts, the Earl of Gowrie, and the Government. Priestley was highly critical of some areas of operation, including overspending in the costume department, which got a lot of press attention, and the failure to reach out to a larger public

The main recommendations of Priestley were announced a month ago and the detailed proposals are now emerging piecemeal between hefty red covers, volume by volume. How apprehensive was Covent Garden's Chairman, Sir Claus Moser, who had plenty of experience of civil service workings during his time as Government Chief Statistician, of the Priestley Report before it came out?

"Quite clearly if you have inspectors of this quality going through every aspect of your work at home, as well as visiting a number of major opera houses abroad for information, comparison and assessment, you are going to be put through your paces. Especially when they come to us in the middle of the box office and that there should be fewer excursions into the rarified corners of the repertoire."

Sir Claus Moser may feel less acquiescent about Priestley's suggestion that the opera planning should be tailored more to the needs of the box office and that there should be fewer excursions into the rarified corners of the repertoire. "This is the one area of Priestley I find unacceptable. It would have stopped us starting our season as we have done with a *Stravinsky/Ravel double bill*, and continuing it with *Lulu*. I think it also ignores the fact that a public fed on a diet of *Aida* and *Bohème* soon acquires a jaded palate."

Priestley has stated the case for maintaining a great opera and ballet house in this country better and more clearly than it has been stated for a very long time. The theme running through this report, so far as the

ROH is concerned, is that you cannot have half a great opera house. Possible cuts to make financial savings such as the closure of our ballet touring arm or limiting the Opera to a festival basis have been rejected."

So much for the good news, which of course has yet to be implemented by the Minister for the Arts, the Earl of Gowrie, and the Government. Priestley was highly critical of some areas of operation, including overspending in the costume department, which got a lot of press attention, and the failure to reach out to a larger public

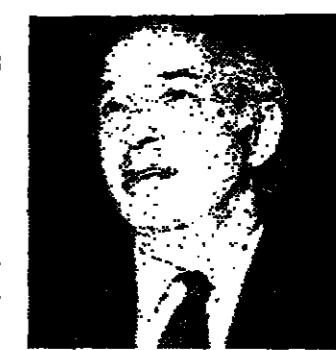
Sir Claus: "You cannot have half a great opera house"

Council as a body with financial teeth, as that establishment in Piccadilly was quick to realize. Some would have been quite pleased to see its power reduced, but relations between the ROH and the Arts Council are considerably better than they were a year ago.

Possibly the biggest problem of all faced by Covent Garden in the mid 1980s lies right outside Priestley's orbit. This is the lacuna appearing in the administration between the departure of the present music director, Sir Colin Davis, in 1986 and the arrival of Bernard Haitink in 1988. It is thought by many that a gap of two years was to big a price to pay for Haitink's services, despite the fact that he has agreed to be available for consultation as well as 12 weeks of work during the interregnum years. Sir Claus defends the choice by saying that there was never any suggestion during the negotiations that Haitink would break or cut short his Glyndebourne contract, which runs until 1988.

There is also the matter of the periods of service of Sir Claus Moser himself and his general administrator, Sir John Tooley, which have implications for that interregnum. The Moser chairmanship runs until 1984, but the Board have already asked him to extend it until 1987, not least so that he can put into practice some of the Priestley recommendations.

Sir John's position is more complex. His present contract runs until 1986. But when it is due for review by the Board it seems more than likely he will be asked to renew it until 1989, by which time he will be 65 and by far the longest-serving general administrator of any major European opera house.



Sir Claus: "You cannot have half a great opera house"

Council as a body with financial teeth, as that establishment in Piccadilly was quick to realize. Some would have been quite pleased to see its power reduced, but relations between the ROH and the Arts Council are considerably better than they were a year ago.

Possibly the biggest problem of all faced by Covent Garden in the mid 1980s lies right outside Priestley's orbit. This is the lacuna appearing in the administration between the departure of the present music director, Sir Colin Davis, in 1986 and the arrival of Bernard Haitink in 1988. It is thought by many that a gap of two years was to big a price to pay for Haitink's services, despite the fact that he has agreed to be available for consultation as well as 12 weeks of work during the interregnum years. Sir Claus defends the choice by saying that there was never any suggestion during the negotiations that Haitink would break or cut short his Glyndebourne contract, which runs until 1988.

There is also the matter of the periods of service of Sir Claus Moser himself and his general administrator, Sir John Tooley, which have implications for that interregnum. The Moser chairmanship runs until 1984, but the Board have already asked him to extend it until 1987, not least so that he can put into practice some of the Priestley recommendations.

Sir John's position is more complex. His present contract runs until 1986. But when it is due for review by the Board it seems more than likely he will be asked to renew it until 1989, by which time he will be 65 and by far the longest-serving general administrator of any major European opera house.



In a British winter, shouldn't every car have a zinc coat?

This car does.

Over three square metres of double-sided, zinc-coated metal are used for all the exposed parts of the bodywork.

If a stone hits the paintwork, the zinc coating helps protect the bare metal from rust.

It's not the cheapest way to build a car. But it's the only way to build a Volvo.

The new Volvo 760 GLE.

SPECTRUM

When the boat people set sail from Vietnam they believed they were leaving tyranny behind to head for freedom and a new life. But for 6,000 of them impounded in closed camps in Hongkong, the desperate voyage had merely traded one prison for another. A new prison with no hope of early release

A slow boat to nowhere

By Stephanie Williams

It takes one hour by boat to travel from the centre of Hongkong to the remote corner of the island of Lantau to visit the Chi Ma Wan Closed Centre for Vietnamese refugees.

Here, tucked into low cliffs behind the beach, nearly 2,500 Vietnamese men, women and children are living on what used to be a football pitch behind barbed-wire fences 17ft high.

There is a similar encampment across the straits on the island of Helling Chau, a former leper colony that is now a rehabilitation centre for drug addicts. These "closed centres" are in fact prisons.

Of the 13,500 Vietnamese refugees living in Hongkong today, more than 6,000 are now detained in these two closed centres and a third, smaller one on an isolated peninsula on Hongkong island. All those detained have arrived since July 1982; all are prohibited from finding work outside and are subject to discipline and control.

The decision to impound the Vietnamese was taken in the face of continuing arrivals of boat people and the drying-up of quotas for resettlement in the West. Until July, 1982, Hongkong had sheltered Vietnamese boat people in "open" camps in the urban areas where the refugees were able to live rent-free, go out to work and earn money to get back on their feet.

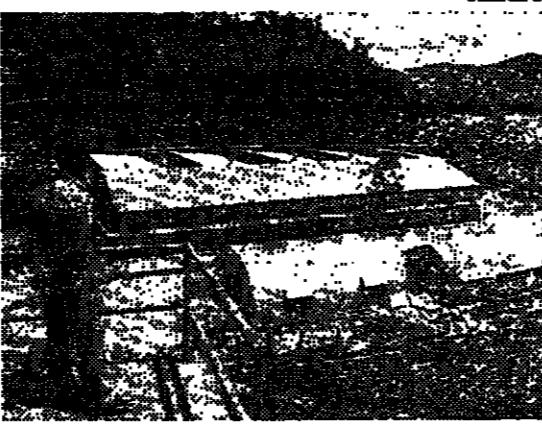
Locally, these camps have never been popular. Since 1980 the Hongkong authorities have been pursuing a rigorous policy to restrict immigration from China, a policy that includes spot checking of identity cards and the forbidding of wives and children of recent immigrants to join their spouses and parents in Hongkong. From the open camps it has been too easy for the Vietnamese simply to be absorbed into the community.

At the same time, since 1979 other countries of South-East Asia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines have been keeping the Vietnamese in varying degrees of closed detention, while others have refused the boat people any kind of asylum. For too long,

Hong Kong had looked the most attractive destination in the region. As one security officer put it, there was a growing feeling that "if you could not get to the United States, then Hong Kong would do instead." By spreading the word that from July, 1982, Vietnamese arriving in Hong Kong would no longer be free it was hoped to discourage new arrivals.

The work relieves the tedium of life in the camp but attendance is unreliable and the atmosphere was heavy. About 170 refugees earn between 80 pence and £2 a week for work in the camp as cooks, interpreters, dormitory spokesmen or cleaners.

At noon and 6 p.m. the refugees are allowed to watch one hour of television



and queues begin to form outside the block well beforehand, young children in front. When I left, just after noon, nearly 500 people were filing in to sit on the floor to watch the news in Cantonese, a language almost no one could understand.

Elsewhere in the camp, all seemed very clean, orderly and a little too quiet. A group of women were washing at the eight double standpipes in one corner. Some children were messenging about in the "streets" between the buildings. A tiny, open-air library which the Salvation Army opened a month ago was crowded – about 20 men reading papers, generally in Vietnamese, many years out of date, that are mainly sent from America.

About 40 were waiting on wooden benches to see the doctor in a separate compound within the camp: about the same number were lining up to wait for their mail to be released.

Inside each dormitory are ranged triple tiers of bunks – each a 4ft by 6ft shelf of hardboard – in three rows. The bunks are rammed up hard against one another so they form three shelves the length of the building. Two of the rows line up so that the head of one bunk touches the foot of the one behind. They look like warehouses stacked up with people.

In the hut I visited there were 132 bunks occupied by 280 people: single men on the top, couples in the middle, children at the bottom. Each family's

she shares hers with two sisters and her mother, who is Chinese and the reason why they left Vietnam. Her father, an engineer, is still there.

We spoke to no one who complained about conditions in the camp. Universally the food was praised. Was there nothing they wanted? Books," said one. "Freedom," said another.

One old lady, who has a brother in Australia, spoke privately in Mandarin to my colleague. "The only thing that bothers us is getting out. We are waiting for the visas. We are waiting for a change of policy. The food is very good. The number of books could be better. But the only thing we have in our minds, day and night, is to leave. And, if we could leave a little faster, it would be nice."

The tragedy is that this is not likely to happen. Chi Ma Wan's volunteers are now organising a programme for permanent education for the children. Fifty per cent of the Vietnamese now coming to Hongkong arrive from North Vietnam. The United States, which has so far taken nearly 60 per cent of the boat people, will not accept them.

Half the Vietnamese already in Hong Kong do not fulfil the requirements to settle in the West: either they have no relatives overseas, or they cannot prove they worked for the South Vietnamese administration. Because many of the more recent refugees have left to escape the extreme poverty of conditions in Vietnam, they are not defined as refugees but as economic migrants and do not qualify for resettlement. In any case, Western countries like Britain, with economic problems of their own and suffering from "compassion fatigue", have already filled their quotas of refugees agreed at the UN conference in 1979.

For Hong Kong the problem is that her numbers of boat people, who nobody wants, are gradually increasing. Unfortunately for the boat people themselves, it may only now be beginning to dawn that they may have traded life under one kind of tyranny for a prison of another sort.

The only thing we have in our minds is to leave'

and queues begin to form outside the block well beforehand, young children in front. When I left, just after noon, nearly 500 people were filing in to sit on the floor to watch the news in Cantonese, a language almost no one could understand.

Elsewhere in the camp, all seemed very clean, orderly and a little too quiet. A group of women were washing at the eight double standpipes in one corner. Some children were messenging about in the "streets" between the buildings. A tiny, open-air library which the Salvation Army opened a month ago was crowded – about 20 men reading papers, generally in Vietnamese, many years out of date, that are mainly sent from America.

space also accommodated its meagre possessions in neat cardboard boxes. Towels, a roll of lavatory paper, water bottles, were commonly strung along pieces of string across the bunks. Babies slept in string hammocks strung across the space.

It was all very quiet. People were dozing, reading, writing letters, studying English. One young girl was painstakingly pouring what turned out to be expensive perfume received in the morning's post from a paper cup into a plastic medicine bottle.

Her neighbour, Pham Ngoc Anh, a pretty 22-year-old girl from Hanoi, has been in the centre since last May. She came to Hongkong with her two brothers who sleep in the bunk above:

stuff without decidedly losing caste".

By this time smoking was drawing level. It suited the new Victorian surface decorum: neat white handkerchiefs and contemplative curls of smoke replaced gaudy brown-stained napkins and the snort and jabber of coffee-house wit. There was still a substantial British snuff habit, however, until the Second World War, particularly among people – lawyers and miners, for example – to whom smoking is forbidden, and in dusty factories where snuff might clear the nasal passages.

Snuff consumption in Britain, measured at 1.2 million lb. in 1944, was down last year to 0.1 million lb., but Wilson estimates that there are still half a million regular users. Most of them, of course, are well past middle-age, hence the emphasis on attracting custom among the young. The angle of the advertising campaign, with its suggestions of sensual satisfaction, has also prompted the thought that the manufacturers might be hoping to make a connexion, subliminal or otherwise, with cocaine – currently the most modish youth-culture drug.

The snuffing habit was learnt from American Indians. It seems to have been seized on by the Irish and Scots as an invigorator, and by the English as an aromatic barrier against the prevailing urban stench.

The Health Education Council takes a stronger view. "A disgusting, anti-social habit," said its spokesman. "While it is a less hazardous way of getting a daily nicotine dose, there is evidence that it can cause nasal cancers. What we object to is putting it in young people's magazines with a readership of kids who will send off for anything, particularly if they think it's glamorous."

A gentleman was known by his snuff, laying it down as he would a cellar of wine, and inevitably the habit spread to the "lower orders". The product became increasingly adulterated

– with coal or powdered glass – and ultimately jettisoned from smart circles. *Hints on Etiquette*, published in 1835, called snuffing "an idle, dirty habit practised by stupid people in the unavailing endeavour to clear their stolid intellect. A gentleman cannot take much

moreover...
Miles Kington

Interviews: an expert speaks

Q. What is an interview?
A. An interview is an encounter between an unknown person and a famous person for which the unknown person gets paid but the celebrity does not.

Q. Why should a celebrity undergo this ordeal?
A. To keep in touch with the public while only having to meet one of them. To put straight mistakes made by the previous interviewer. To publicize a book or film. Because he has been told to.

Q. What does the interviewer get out of it?
A. An autograph for his children.

Q. What does it mean when an interviewer says: "He paused and thought deeply before replying"?

A. It means the celebrity is trying to remember the answer he always gives to this question.

Q. Does he always give the same answers?

A. Yes.

Q. Why?

A. Because he is always asked the same questions.

Q. How does an interviewer prepare for an interview?

A. He looks up cuttings of previous interviews with the celebrity to see what kind of questions have been asked before.

Q. And then?

A. He asks them again.

Q. What if the interviewer actually does ask different, new questions?

A. The celebrity pauses and thinks deeply, then gives the same old answers.

Q. What is the question most often asked in interviews?

A. "What sort of difference has fame made to your private life?"

Q. What is the answer to that question?

A. "It means I have to suffer interviews by odious little nerds like you."

Q. Does he actually say that?

A. No. He says: "I have very little private life, but I owe everything to the public, and never resent their intrusion."

Q. Does the celebrity manage to correct mistakes made by previous interviewers?

A. Yes.

Q. Does this make him happy?

A. No. A new interviewer always makes new mistakes.

Q. What is the difference between a good interviewer and a bad interviewer?

A. A bad interviewer, when writing his piece, always mentions where it took place: "As we took tea together in the Ritz", of "Sitting in his elegant work-room, hung with Hockneys", or "From his hotel bedroom overlooking the Thames". This gives the false impression that the interview will somehow be different from other interviews: a good interviewer would not give this impression.

Q. Are there any other kinds of interview?

A. Yes. The *Radio Times* interview. This always takes place during the actual production of the star's programme, as if to create the impression that the interviewer is talking to him during the white-hot moment of creation.

Q. And is this the impression created?

A. No. We get the impression that the star is too busy to see the interviewer.

Q. How does the interviewer describe the celebrity?

A. As smaller than I had expected.

Q. What do celebrities most like talking about?

A. Their new books or films. But they find this difficult.

Q. Why?

A. Because interviewers prefer talking about their old books and films.

Q. How long does an interview take?

A. About an hour less than the interviewer contrives to suggest.

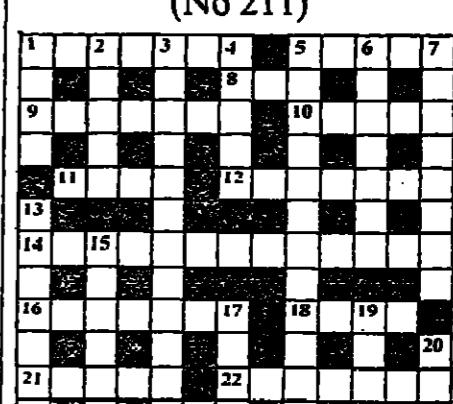
Q. Why do so many interviewers end: "And there, regrettably, I had to leave it."

A. Because he is being kicked out.

Q. Why?

A. Because someone else is waiting to interview the celebrity. And there, regrettably, we shall have to leave it.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 211)



ACROSS

1 Superintendent (7)

5 Picnic (5)

8 Picnic (3)

9 Ardent (7)

10 Stint (5)

11 Furtive glance (4)

12 Dismal (7)

13 Dignified (13)

14 Restrict with bollards (4,3)

15 Represent another (7)

16 To the interior (4)

21 Eject violently (5)

22 Of highest status (7)

23 Not at home (3)

24 Distinctive idea (5)

25 Close-pitched balls (5)

26 Discussion topic (5)

27 Bunks (4)

SOLUTION TO No 210

ACROSS: 1 Trader 5 Canopy 8 Oil 9 Bistro

10 Impale 11 Mewl 12 High-rise 14 Chimp

15 Kite 17 Clueless 19 Rife 21 Cygnet 23 Erotic

24 Car 25 Unveil 26 Enrols

DOWN: 2 Raise 3 Deflate 4 Read 5 Cing

6 Nip 7 Pelisse 13 Reservoir 15 Itacyon

16 Austere 18 Excel 20 Frill 22 Neve

The noses have it

After a summer advertising offensive by Britain's largest manufacturer, the British snuff industry is gathering itself for a campaign to convince the public the snuff-taking is no mere relic of the Victorian age.

Early analysis of its £20,000, five-month campaign has come from Dr Michael Russell and Dr Martin Jarvis of the Institute of Psychiatry's addiction research unit. The great benefit of snuff-taking, they claim, is the absence of combustion, which means the elimination of smoking-related cancers (the lung variety kills nearly 30,000 Britons each year), bronchitis and, possibly, heart diseases.

Snuffing also happens to be an efficient way of acquiring nicotine. Drs Jarvis and Russell calculate that peak levels of absorption into the blood are achieved in less than eight minutes – slightly less than cigarettes and considerably less than cigars. While not writing off the possible danger of nasal cancer and other "nasal irritations", they are optimistic about snuff's relative benefits.

"Our findings," they wrote in *The Lancet*, "suggest a new age for snuff as a feasible alternative to cigarette smoking. Snuff could save more lives, avoid more ill health than any other preventive measure likely to be available to developed nations well into the twenty-first century."

Yet the perception of snuff's impact on health, like the habit itself, seems to change with passing fashions. Molière, when he called it "the craving of upright men, it not only rejoices and purifies brains of men but it also instructs their souls unto righteousness and by taking snuff we acquire virtue".

At the same time physicians were condemning it for "reducing the brain to a sooty, dry condition, increasing one hundredfold death from apoplexy and cancer". Manufacturers answered these complaints with medicated concoctions (still the most popular types in Britain). Sample: "Wow! It's ready stuff!"

Apart from such attempts to bring the habit back into vogue, snuff is also starting to find favour among those cigarette smokers who are beginning to



which were sold as cure-alls. Grimstone's Eye Snuff, for instance was "most sovereign for clearing the head of all humours and strengthening the sight", while Samuel Majors offered his Imperial brand as a "remedy for all disorders of body and mind".

The snuffing habit was learnt from American Indians. It seems to have been seized on by the Irish and Scots as an invigorator, and by the English as an aromatic barrier against the prevailing urban stench.

FRIDAY PAGE

The unexpected midwife

Today's liberated parents may pride themselves on encouraging their daughters to become medical students rather than student nurses, but how many would feel quite so enthusiastic about nurturing their sons' ambitions to become midwives?

Whether we approve of sexual stereotyping or not, we still associate some occupations with one sex rather than the other: we expect long-distance lorry drivers to be male; we expect midwives to be female. It was hardly surprising, therefore, that when Philip Chalmers told his mother he was going to train as a midwife, her reaction was rather cool.

Finally, as he packed to leave for the training course in London, she confessed that she would not have liked a man to deliver any of her four children. Undeterred, Philip went ahead and became the eighth man to qualify as a midwife at the Whittington Hospital in north London. He is still a rarity.

So what were his reasons for wanting to become a midwife? Philip grins. Small, slight, blond and bespectacled, he bears little resemblance to the matronly figure of a female midwife.

Now aged 23, he was born in Oxford but moved to Merseyside while still a child. He originally considered training as a teacher or social worker but plumped for nursing in the end because he had had enough of school and could start training as a nurse at 16 years old.

He qualified as State Registered Nurse, worked as staff nurse on both acute surgical and genito-urinary wards. Then he decided he would like to work in an Accident and Emergency unit.

He explains: "When I did my general nursing training, men were given no training in obstetrics at all. I felt that if I wanted to work in A and E it was important to know how to cope if a woman was brought in in good, strong labour, for instance."

Training locally as a midwife turned out to be impossible. No one would accept him. Eventually, Philip contacted the Central Midwives Board which referred him to the Whittington. In 1981, when Philip started his course, this was

one of only two hospitals where men could train as midwives. (The other was in Scotland.)

Men were admitted under an experimental scheme, set up in 1976 to see whether midwifery should remain the preserve of women.

Regional health authorities can no longer refuse to accept men on midwifery courses, simply on the grounds of their sex. Women, it was felt, would never accept male midwives just as they accept male doctors.

Yet it is still too early to say whether there will now be a sudden influx of men into midwifery. Despite governmental decrees, there is still some hostility towards male midwives.

Philip says: "Women are asked

when they come for their booking in appointment at the antenatal clinic whether they have any objections to being seen by a male midwife. Very few say 'yes' – usually women with strong religious or cultural reasons who would also ask to be seen by a woman doctor.

"The question of husbands objecting never seems to arise. Most men who come in with their wives once labour has started are actually quite submissive.

"In some ways you have to work harder to overcome any feelings a woman might have about you as a man – the you can't have a baby, you can't breastfeed, so how can you tell me what I should do?" attitude.

"It probably is easier for a woman to identify with another woman, but I've found that you simply have to show you know what you're talking about. After all, half the female midwives haven't had babies, either."

Certainly the women I spoke to, waiting patiently for their antenatal appointments in the clinic at the hospital, seemed unconcerned at the prospect of a male midwife. Kim White, a postman's wife, aged 24 summed it up: "What difference could it make? When you're pregnant, all you are worried about is the baby. As long as the people looking after you know what you're doing it doesn't matter what sex they are. You are seen by male



Philip Chalmers: "You simply have to show you know what you're talking about. After all, half the female midwives haven't had babies, either."

doctors, why not male midwives? In fact, I think men can actually be more sympathetic than women."

Margaret Hataman, a secretary aged 27, agreed. "I prefer men. I have a male dentist, doctor, hairdresser. Why not a male midwife? A lot of female midwives are single or else they've never had a child of their own. They are only telling you what they've learnt. A man can do that just as well."

Much of the opposition to male midwives has come not from professionals who have babies, but from professionals. One of the questions worrying the Royal College of Midwives, for instance, was that of chaperonage. The need to chaperone male midwives, it was argued, could create staffing difficulties at a time when resources are already stretched.

Philip Chalmers thinks this argument is a red herring. "It's all nonsense. In any case it hardly ever arises. When you are a student midwife, you should never be left unsupervised anyway, and once you have qualified you usually have students with you. If you are a responsible person who has built up a good relationship with a woman, she'd have to have a pretty warped sense of humour to accuse you of anything. And you'd certainly have

to be pretty weird to try to take advantage."

Feminists, too, while presumably supporting the principle of equal opportunity elsewhere, have argued against the introduction of male midwives. Men, they say, have always resented the power women have traditionally held as healers, herbalists and midwives.

Admitting male midwives into the profession, according to some feminists, is like opening the doors to the enemy. Even midwives who would never dream of calling themselves feminist, suspect – rather more prosaically – that men who want to qualify as midwives see the job as an opportunity of furthering a career in general nursing, rather than a vocation in itself.

Philip feels it is unfair to use this as a reason for discouraging men to train as midwives. "Fifty per cent of all qualified midwives don't practise and so far there have been so few qualified men that it is ridiculous to make assumptions about whether men will practise once they are qualified or not."

"I don't want to rise all the way up the career ladder. Some women just resent men in general and are very bitter about their being

involved in what they assume is a female role."

Since he qualified five months ago, Philip has been working on the ante-natal ward at the Whittington. So far he has no plans to move on. "I want to stay until I can say I'm really a midwife. Then I'd like to go abroad where I could use the qualification to the full. The role of the midwife is fairly limited in most civilized countries."

Meanwhile he expects the whole fuss about male midwives to die down as a few more men enter the profession and it becomes a relatively normal thing for men to do."

And, he says with a smile, he is a normal man and does have a girl friend. "In general nursing you always get those silly comments on a ward, suggestion that all female nurses are easy and all male nurses are gay. It's very annoying when you are simply trying to do your work. But it doesn't happen so much on 'middy'."

"I've learnt a lot and it's given me a lot of confidence. It's nice to know how to deliver a baby – although that's only the tiniest part of being a midwife. And now my mother is quite proud of me!"

Lee Rodwell

I miss the glow other husbands get at the door

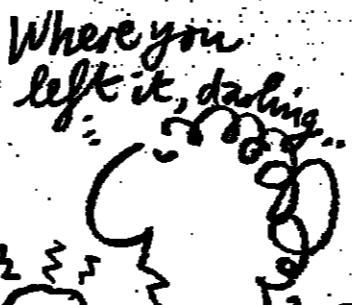


FIRST PERSON

heap of leg shavers, 27 oblong packets containing partly used eyeshadow, a jug containing brushes, pots of blusher, foundation cream, cleanser and moisturizer, soaps of lavender and sticks and sticks of lipstick. The hoard is the result of a propensity to stock against the next world famine in essentials and a determination to try out all the products of her trade.

For me it constitutes a barrier against making new friends of the right sort. Innocent folk at the office believe that I am married. They come in for a drink but never actually see "her". Wives, of course, are expected always to be at home to welcome their men. Mine never is. Yet there is all that stuff in the bathroom. Eventually an unspoken rumour hovers in the air. I don't have a wife but a secret transvestite passion.

You would think that, given all this free time, I could enjoy a bachelor's life, but the house is so feminine as to be misleading. Just look at the bathroom: six bottles of shampoo, three of conditioner, a



to take her out to dinner/ops.

Outside the home things get even livelier. Madam works for a conglomerate with a human face. From time to time the firm recognizes that great support is given in the home. Invitations are sent personally to join in the fun.

Unfortunately the organization has not yet grasped the fact that it employs a female managing director. I get an invitation which gives a list of activities to keep me amused while Madam is discussing current cost accounting with her peers. I may attend a fashion show at 11am, followed by some tips from Leonardo from the Salon about a hairstyle suitable for my facial contours.

The man with a managing director woman in his life is a lonely man. There are few men foolish enough to stay around long on this battlefield. Other men, with only women to manage their lives, treat him with a mixture of awe, envy, disdain, suspicion, amusement, concern, curiosity and anxiety. He knows, though, that he is a pioneer.

Tom Shaw

TALKBACK

Late for school?

From Mrs D. A. Robinson, 37 Inglewood, Woking, Surrey

I was interested to read Mary Gilbert's Comment "A Right to Learn" (Friday Page, November 18). My daughter, born on June 1, was five years three months old when she started school in September 1982.

It has gradually dawned on me since that no one did she miss the special teaching and understanding of a reception class – because she was already five, she joined class that had mostly been at school since January – but she will be in the First School a year less than her friends who are only six months older.

No free tickets

From Alan G. Smith, 68 Denmead House, Highcliffe Drive, London SW15

I can assure Mrs Virginia Smith (Talkback, November 11) that her distaste for the expression "meal-ticket" is shared by those who, like me, are expected to be paying for it. Nevertheless, that is what it is.

By her own admission she is capable of supporting herself and her former husband is supporting his children by

paying the outgoings on the home in which they live. His support will not cease at 16 years as the claims, but when the children cease full-time education, which may be at 16. Whenever it is, their father's legal duty to support them ceases. Why, therefore, should he continue to provide his former wife with free accommodation?

If, as Mrs Smith speculates, the children are unable to find work, that is a matter for the social security schemes to which we all contribute. If he chooses to offer additional help to them, that is for him to decide on a voluntary basis. It is not, nor since 1948, has it ever been, his duty in law.

No credit

From Norma Mass, 19 Delaney Street, London NW1

In Talkback (November 9) Sara Bird commented "do you really want your sense of identity to be determined only by what job you do? Isn't that letting someone else decide your reasonable wage?"

I am unemployed. I went to a well-known electrical firm to rent a TV. Armed though I was with a cheque, bank card and credit card, when I stated I was a housewife and not employed (what price housework?) I was told that I could not sign the agreement: my husband had to come from his office to do it.

What does that do for one's sense of identity?

Crumbs

The quantity of fresh breadcrumbs needed for the Christmas pudding recipe published on Wednesday is 170 g (6 oz). Wholemeal crumbs may be used.

We apologise for the omission.

If she gets her present now, your Christmas is made.

Here's a clever way to treat your wife – and yourself – to something special.

Simply buy her a Kenwood Gourmet now. She'll be so delighted with this unique food processor she'll have to try it out immediately.

And then all those cakes, puddings and mince pies she makes will taste gorgeous at Christmas.

Clever!

The Gourmet's the first British made processor and the only one that's been passed by B.E.A.B. and selected for the Design Centre of London.

It has three speeds and a 'pulse' button to give her the control she needs to make everything perfectly and it boasts a big 1.4 pint capacity.

It also comes complete with a unique soft ice-cream maker, and standard attachments, including even a spatula. Optional extra attachments are also available.

So come on, be sneaky and buy her a Gourmet now. That way your Christmas will be made!

KENWOOD GOURMET
(Model A534)

THORN EMI Domestic Electrical Appliances Limited, New Lane, Hayes, Middlesex UB9 1NH



MEDICAL BRIEFING

Knife danger

The tragic death of a teenage butcher's boy has prompted doctors from East Birmingham Hospital to warn of the dangers of the trade. Then cautionary tale could equally apply in the kitchen. The boy's knife slipped while he was butchering meat and he stabbed himself in the right groin. Although the wound was only small he bled profusely because the femoral artery had been severed. He was working alone and only arrived too late to save his life.

The injury, Butcher's Thigh, is well known to surgeons, the meat trade should be aware of it. Drs David Sherlock and Martin Shelley report in the *Lancet* and it can be easily repaired by surgeons and the injured person will survive as long as firm pressure is applied promptly and effectively to stop the bleeding. The doctor say warning notices should be put up in areas where meat is prepared.

Baby hope

Brain damage and handicap may not in future be the inevitable consequence for a child if the birth is difficult and the baby is starved of oxygen. Doctors at University College Hospital in London have discovered each year thousands of babies are left handicapped for life because they were "birth asphyxiated" and until now it had been assumed that nothing could be done to prevent brain damage.

But at the annual meeting of Action Research for the Crippled Child last week, Professor Osmund Reynolds, Professor of Neonatal Paediatrics at UCH, described studies on seven babies who were badly starved of oxygen during birth which indicate that although the brain damage is triggered by the initial lack of oxygen, the baby's brain cells don't actually start to die until several hours later.

Professor Reynolds and his colleagues discovered this "latent period" when using nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy – a technique well known to analytical chemists but rarely before used on human beings – to measure the energy content of the babies' brain cells.

To their surprise, the energy content of the brain cells of those babies who suffered a lack of oxygen as they were born did not start to fall immediately after their birth. The discovery means that doctors have a few vital hours in which to act to prevent brain damage.

Shell shock

Another warning on the dangers of eating raw shellfish – this time oysters – has come from public health experts.

A report in the British Medical Journal describes how hundreds of people who enjoyed Pacific oysters at parties in London – all on the same premises – last January, subsequently paid for the pleasure.

Around 1,300 people were ill and 40 per cent of those later consulted were ill. Their gastroenteritis developed a day and a half after the reception and on average, each person had to take a day off work. One person was admitted to hospital.

The public health scientists believe that the illness was caused by a virus carried by the oysters and that this was not washed out of the oysters after harvesting, although bacterial contaminants were eradicated.

There is an urgent need to find ways of removing viruses from oysters, they say.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Roger, and almost out

If Professor John Ashworth, former Think Tank chief scientist, has retained all his schoolboy cunning, there's no knowing where he might end up. On Wednesday he told the Royal Signals Institution how, as a signaller in the Combined Cadet Force while at school in Devon, he discovered that schools in the Channel Islands took in the afternoon examination papers which mainland schools took in the morning. He accordingly began transmitting the contents via the signals hut to friends in Jersey. Although discovered and demoted - and on the brink of expulsion - he received his first blinding impression of the impact that modern technology could have on a cumbersome bureaucracy: something that was to stand him in good stead during his Think Tank days.

• Patrick Cosgrave, a former special adviser to Margaret Thatcher, gave a television interview in his home town, Dublin, last weekend. During it, he insisted that he wished to be considered British since his "compensation" of being Irish made him a British Tory.

Scrub it

Although Thorn EMI Screen Entertainment has a female top executive, Verity Lambert, other divisions in the company seem to have a rather outmoded view of women. A Thorn EMI Domestic Electrical Appliances advertisement for its Kenwood Gourmet is headed, "If she gets her present now, your Christmas is made." It then suggests that husbands buy their wives a Gourmet but hand it over well before December 25 to ensure a steady supply of cakes, puddings and mince pies. "So come on, be sneaky and buy her a Gourmet now," it advises. Such a good idea, because with all the cooking out of the way, she'll be able to spend the day itself scrubbing the doorstep.

• Mr Manlibhai Patel has made a wise choice of political party. A caption in the current issue of *The Social Democrat* says that Mr Patel, a member of Harrow SDP, "has no time for political activity".

Picket line-out

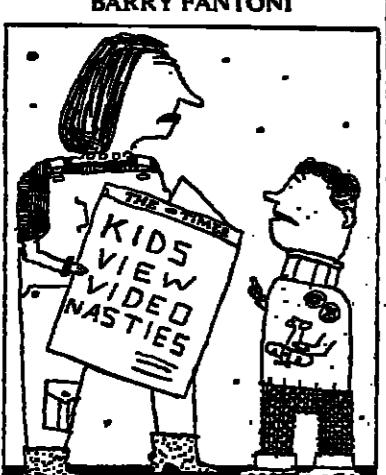
Hot on the heels of Julie Welch's fine television play *Those Glory Glory Days*, about a girl obsessed with football, another female reporter is starring in a true-life drama of her own. At 23, Joanna Davies is a specialist writer of rugby - the first woman member, in fact, of the Rugby Writers' Club. She is also "mother" of the chapel (office branch) at the *Richmond* and *Twickenham Times* and leader of the 13 National Union of Journalists members who have defied David Dimbleby by striking since October 17. Several of her striking colleagues are old enough to be her father, who is also a rugby fanatic and, of course, a Welshman.

• Volume 23 Part 2 of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society list of publications includes a pamphlet entitled *The Cranley Gardens Hoard*.

Prophets of gloom

The staff of the monthly bulletin *Memo* (Middle East and Mediterranean Outlook) have something that other journalists would give their souls for: the gift of clairvoyance. Under the heading "Next month's pointer", it says: "Watch for increased violence by the Muslim Brotherhood in support of the PLO and against President Assad of Syria and President Mubarak of Egypt... Full story in the next issue."

BARRY FANTONI



I saw one, but it wasn't nearly as nasty as the Falklands war'

Eye on profits

London Weekend Television is using some emotive language about its financial position. The retiring chairman, John Freeman, referred to "the present bleeding of ITV" and this week's *Mail on Sunday* blamed the Government for the fact that the company's series *Marlowe - Private Eye* has yet to be shown. The article claimed that because of a financial crisis in ITV, profits were down and levy exemption could not be claimed on non-existent profits. Ergo, since the cost of Raymond Chandler's *Marlowe* could not be recouped, the series could not be shown. In fact, LWT had quite a good financial year. More to the point, it expects to have an even better on a next year. If it turns out that next year's profits are high enough to merit a levy on the company which will allow it to recover its costs on *Marlowe* - that's when the series will be screened.

PHS

Building up a prison crisis

by Andrew Rutherford

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, defended his successful bid for additional prison construction and staff recruitment with two assertions. He maintains that the prison estate has been neglected, saying that no new prisons were built until 1958. He also says that 10,600 new prison places (including 4,000 "gained" by refurbishment) will end overcrowding by the close of the century. Both propositions are highly questionable.

Far from being neglected, the prison system in England and Wales has received considerable capital investment since 1945 when total capacity stood at 14,300. By 1957, although no new prisons had been built, capacity had been increased by 9,000 places through a combination of property acquisitions and extensions to existing institutions. Since that date a further 15,000 places have been added to the system by extensions and new constructions. There are now 121 institutions compared with 78 in 1960.

The increase in prison staff has been even more spectacular, rising between 1960 and 1982 from 8,250 to 25,700. In fact during this period the number of prison officers rose at twice the rate of the increase in prison population. While the number of civil servants fell by 9 per cent between 1979 and 1982, the number of prison staff rose by

13 per cent and the additional 5,500 staff now to be recruited will account for virtually all additions to the civil service.

The claim that by the end of the decade the capital investment programme will eradicate overcrowding is very doubtful. Home Office projections estimate the 1990 prison population at 50,000 (compared with 44,000 today), although Mr Brittan anticipates a net fall of 2,000 as a consequence of measures he has announced since becoming Home Secretary. But because of the way in which types of prisoner are allocated to particular prisons, equalising capacity and population may not end overcrowding. When such an equivalent last existed, in 1973, there were 12,000 persons sharing cells which had been designed for one person.

More significantly, there is considerable reason to doubt that the prison population will rise at the level forecasted by the Home Office. Between 1970 and 1981 a standstill in the prison population of between 37,000 and 42,000 was achieved. But by late 1981 it was clear that the standstill policy was being abandoned. William Whitelaw told the House of Commons in March 1982: "We are determined to ensure that there will be room

in the prison system for every person whom the judges and magistrates decide should go there and we will continue to do whatever is necessary for that purpose."

The real danger is that Mr Brittan's prison-building programme will send a signal to decision-makers throughout the criminal justice system that additional capacity is available. As a consequence the prison population is likely to be well in excess of 50,000 by the end of the decade and prison overcrowding will still be a major problem. The prison system remains set upon a relentless expansionist course. To break the expansionist mould will require substantial reductions in the apparatus of imprisonment so that prisons come to be regarded, throughout the criminal justice machinery, as a scarce resource.

More than 60 years ago the Home Secretary, Winston Churchill, successfully embarked on this course, and within a decade the prison population had been reduced by 50 per cent. Mr Brittan has chosen to disregard the experience of his illustrious predecessor and his legacy for the next century will be an overcrowded system of monstrous proportions.

The author is senior lecturer in law at Southampton University and his book, *Prisons and the Process of Justice - The Reductionist Challenge*, will be published next year.

David Watt

Kansas corn, but don't be deterred

Having seen *The Day After* (American Broadcasting's nuclear catastrophe television film) I am sure the IBA is right to reject Mrs Whitehouse's advice and to allow it to be screened. It is not a very good film, being like most American disaster movies, full of cardboard stereotypes for characters and crude fake effects for kicks. Strangely enough, although it is not exactly for the squeamish, it pulls its punches, for in describing the effects on a small Kansas town of half a dozen 100 kiloton nuclear explosions no more than 40 miles distant, it greatly underestimates the probable devastation and horror.

It is necessary for dramatic purposes, for instance, that our hero, Jason Robards, caught in his car in flat, open country, 30 miles from the nearest blast, should be able to stumble through the flash and fire storms for 10 miles to the local hospital in order to tend to the sick for a heroic week before succumbing to radiation sickness, but it is not exactly plausible.

None the less it is not a bad film either. It will give people a jolt (which they need); it explains, in more or less truthful terms, some of what is involved; and it provides images that will return to the mind whenever one is tempted to discuss nuclear war in too detached or cerebral a fashion. For all these reasons it ought to be shown.

But what about its political significance - for I cannot see how the IBA has been able in good conscience to pronounce that "it doesn't make any political statements"? To be sure, its authors have coded their message and made no explicit appeal. But their intent is manifest in all sorts of little points and asides, particularly the very conscious portrayal of obfuscation and futility, culminating in a splendidly irrelevant presidential broadcast delivered in the best Reagan homespun style on H-Day plus about six or seven.

The object of the film, clearly, is to make an emotional appeal which comes over loud and clear: "Ordinary people are more important than governments; governments cannot be justified in putting their countrymen to this kind of nuclear risk for remote principles such as freedom and justice. Deterrence is useless, because this is what happens when deterrence fails".

Nuclear weapons have horrendous and indiscriminate effects on ordinary people. These apply equally in Kiev, in Coventry and in Kansas City. If one side can inflict them, it is vital that he should know he will suffer them too, because if he knows that, he will not inflict them or threaten to. The most vital goals in this situation are parity and openness - or to put it another way, deterrence and confidence. We long ago achieved sufficient parity for our purposes and we could preserve it by negotiation at a much lower level if we really tried.

We have been extremely remiss on this last point, and we have been doubly remiss about openness: the lack of confidence at present is the most worrying thing about East-West relations. There is almost no dialogue, and therefore no certainty, much distrust and an unnecessary amount of danger - not much danger, but enough to make the making and showing of a film like *The Day After* an understandable frailty.

Philip Howard

Your host, the hack, sounding off

The lodger (non-rent paying) is in town all week on charm course. You could say that in his case it is too late, since Polyphemus, a savage whose heart had little knowledge of just laws or ordinances, had more charm, even when old and smelly, than the lodger. You could say that a week is not long enough. You could say that it would be more profitable to send him on a course of home economics or teach him about the just laws and ordinances of paying rent. But what is peculiarly vexing about the charm course is that we are paying for it.

The lodger is an airline pilot. He is among 12,000 of the company's employees who are "in touch with the public" who are being put through a course called "Putting People First", devised for the company by an American firm of consultants. This ghastlyness takes place in the Concorde Centre in Southall, and participants are encouraged to wear badges inscribed "I Fly the World's Favourite Airline". The message appears to be the unexceptional one: "Be nice to the passengers, because they pay your wages." But the message is promoted by a combination of simple-minded managerial psychology and impertinent exhortations about their private lives that would come more appropriately from some demagogue of the moral minority.

The National Memorial Heritage Fund, in the long run, would prefer to see its job rendered unnecessary by tax changes, which would prevent houses of note having to be offered on the open market; and which would provide assured maintenance in return for a genuinely popular access. At the moment, a small number of stately homes are suffering from over-use and exposure: adding more to the pool would spread the load, widen the opportunity, and prevent the type of fire-rescue operation currently required to prevent the complete break-up of a great artistic estate. Perhaps it is significant that the Fund's director, Dr Brian Lang, is a doctor of anthropology whose former skills lay in recording and protecting endangered species.

John Higgins

Wanted: a stately home tax loophole

To judge from Lord Charteris's presentation of the 24th annual report by the National Memorial Heritage Fund yesterday, we might assume that all was well with our heritage. With an investment income of £1.5m (from its £24m capital), topped up by government grants of £3m, the Fund intervened successfully, and wholly within its budget, to purchase for the nation two Poussins (one for the Walker Art Gallery, one for the National); a Stubbs; a clock by Thomas Tompion for £250,000; more of Exmoor to add to the protected park; Kinder Scout and Studley Royal (including the Fountains Hall) for the National Trust; the Earl Haig papers for the National Library of Scotland, and further estate land around Castle Coole, Northern Ireland.

It also refaced Castle Coole, and purchased with endowment Charies Rennie Mackintosh's masterpiece, The Hill House, Helensburgh, for the National Trust for Scotland.

That, at least, was the picture until April 1983; but those feeling reasonably happy might not have spotted that there was only one stately home among the list and that Haver Castle was saved from being a charge on the Fund only by outside intervention. Outside intervention, however, is never certain; and events since April indicate that the Fund's record of success may well be its last, without significantly more government aid. For already, halfway through its new financial year, current commitments would not only exhaust the Fund's entire

current annual budget, but threaten its very existence by the need to eat into capital reserves.

The Fund's terms of reference are to purchase for the nation, as part of the national memorial for the war dead, items of heritage which are of the highest quality; which are at grave risk; and which require significant financial assistance. The simple fact is that the happy figures for 1982/3 do not reflect the urgency rate - even though the Government's contribution to the Fund this year was augmented by a mad March present of £5m.

Two stately homes arrived, as it were, simultaneously: Calke Abbey, in Leicestershire, requiring some £7m for purchase and endowment; Weston Park, Staffs - a house of 1671 in an area not over-endowed with fine stately homes open to the public; Thistleton Castle, Lauder - a wonderful fifteenth and sixteenth-century collection transformed by Sir William Bruce (he of Holyrood) and David Bryce, in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries; and Robert Adam's masterpiece, Kedleston Hall, Derbyshire. Looking beyond, it is not difficult to identify houses where future concern may be appropriate: Igham Moat, Sevenoaks, The House of Gray, by William Adam, Dundee; and Mavisbank, Loanhead, also by Adam. Two other Scott examples recently passed by with no possible action: Guthrie Castle, Angus, and the magnificently restored Earleshall, near St Andrews. Many of these great houses no longer have sufficient estate income to pay for their maintenance. Many are impossibly large and inconvenient. Yet, collectively, their survival is central to our heritage.

Even once financial help has been

offered and accepted, problems remain. Sometimes there is an impetus to part with one of the family's collection - such as, say, a major collection of manuscripts or drawings. The fiscal situation in Britain, unlike that in the US, militates against people being able to open their houses or donate their treasures, or subscribe to charity as a way of reducing tax. Furthermore, many of these great houses are remote from public transport. If they are to be preserved for the nation, that part of the nation which is unemployed (which might best enjoy such places) is just that part which could probably not afford to reach or enter them.

The National Memorial Heritage Fund, in the long run, would prefer to see its job rendered unnecessary by tax changes, which would prevent houses of note having to be offered on the open market; and which would provide assured maintenance in return for a genuinely popular access. At the moment, a small number of stately homes are suffering from over-use and exposure: adding more to the pool would spread the load, widen the opportunity, and prevent the type of fire-rescue operation currently required to prevent the complete break-up of a great artistic estate. Perhaps it is significant that the Fund's director, Dr Brian Lang, is a doctor of anthropology whose former skills lay in recording and protecting endangered species.

Charles McKeon

Philip Howard

him a captain is in sole command. He could have taken the cigar and stubbed it out in the airline scrambled egg. What he did was take the line of least resistance, and retreat to his cabin as if he had just remembered something important that had to be done.

People behave in an odd way in aeroplanes, because they are scared. It is the Icarus instinct, an alavistic feeling that humans are not meant to fly. I know that if I am ever travelling by plane and hear the announcement, "This is your captain, the lodger, speaking", I shall make my excuse and leave. But with this charm school nonsense, I reckon it is going to be more agreeable to go by coach anyway.



Titian, Tintoretto and Veronese are the star attractions of *The Genius of Venice 1500-1600*, an exhibition which opens today at the Royal Academy of Arts in London. This Special Report looks at the cultural richness of the Veneto - the region from which nearly all the artists in the exhibition come - ranging from the Roman arena and theatre at Verona in the west to contemporary painting and glass-making in Venice

by John Julius Norwich

The *cinquecento*, the century covered by the exhibition that opens today, shows us the Venetian genius in the fullness of its flower. The Renaissance had come late to the lagoon. Even in the 1440s, when Bartolomeo Bon completed his gloriously sumptuous entrance to the Doge's Palace, the Porta della Carta, Giotto was still the rule; there was not a single classically-inspired building in the city until Antonio Gambello's triumphal gateway to the Arsenal, erected in 1460. Before that time, Venetian art, whether in the form of painting, sculpture or architecture, must have seemed distinctly quaint to sophisticated young Florentines brought up on Masaccio and Ghirlandaio, Brunelleschi and Donatello.

There were several reasons for this, and the first lay in the character of the Venetians themselves. Always doers rather than thinkers, they mistrusted abstract theories; their response to beauty was more sensual than intellectual. Architecturally, moreover, they had refined the Gothic style to such a pitch of virtuosity that they were understandably reluctant to abandon it.

It is arguable, too, that they were strongly affected during the middle decades of the century by the new wave of Byzantine influences brought by refugees fleeing from the Turkish advance.

In its formative years, the Republic had always drawn its cultural inspiration from Byzantium rather than Rome, and the Venetians - led by the celebrated Cardinal Bessarion, the former Orthodox Archbishop of Nicaea who had accompanied the Byzantine Emperor to the Council of Florence and had then remained in Italy to become a Prince of the Roman Church - may well have felt more instinctive sympathy with the ideas of recent immigrants than with the humanist teachings of Florence.

But when the Renaissance

came at last to Venice, the city's artists quickly made up for lost time. By the end of the century, thanks to the families of the Bellini and the Vivarini, to Carlo Crivelli and Andrea Mantegna, Venice had become a serious rival to Florence. Cima and Carpaccio, Giorgione and Titian were already at work, as were architects such as the Lombardi, Gambello, Giorgio Spavento and Mauro Coducci.

Even at this early stage, one

cannot help noticing how many of these artists were not, strictly speaking, Venetians. Giambattista Cima came from Concordia in the Alpine foothills; Titian from Pieve di Cadore in the high Dolomites; Mantegna was born near Padua. Giorgione in Castelfranco. Coducci and Palma Vecchio were from Gergano. The Lombardi were indeed Lombards; equally self-evidently, among the younger generation, Jacopo Bassano was from Bassano del Grappa, Paolo Veronese from Verona. The most influential of all Renaissance architects, Andrea Palladio, was a Paduan who spent his working life in Vicenza. Native-born Venetians, among the artists of the first league, were the Bellini, Crivelli, Carpaccio, Tintoretto and Lorenzo Lotto; but very few others.

This, however, should occasion no surprise. As early as the fourteenth century, Venice had found that she could no longer remain aloof from developments on the mainland. By 1405, she had become mistress of a considerable area of north-eastern Italy, including the cities of Padua, Vicenza and Verona; half a century later her empire extended from the Po to the Alps and from the Adda - only a few miles from Milan - almost to Trieste.

It was for long fashionable to date her decline from the moment that she turned her attention away from Byzantium and the east, the source of her immense commercial prosperity, towards the *terraferma*

and the ceaseless turbulence of Italian politics - thereby putting her trust no longer in the sea, the element where she had always been supreme, but rather in the land, to which she had always felt herself a stranger.

In fact, she had little choice:

the persistent machinations of her enemies and the need to protect her European markets made her policy the only possible one. It proved, moreover, surprisingly successful: most of her mainland dominion remained Venetian territory until the coming of Napoleon.

It was in the east, and not in the west, that the storm-clouds

were gathering. The fall of Constantinople to the 21-year-old Sultan Mehmet II was only a beginning; on land and sea, the Turks were continuing their westward advance. In 1470 they captured Negropont (Euboea), the Republic's chief colony in the eastern Mediterranean; Lemnos followed a year or two later, together with nearly all Venetian possessions on the Greek and Albanian mainland; more alarming still, bands of mounted Turkish irregulars had overrun the territory of Friuli immediately north-east of the lagoon, so close that the flames from the burning villages could

be seen from the top of the Campanile of St Mark. In 1480 it was the turn of the Ionian Islands. Venice managed to retain Corfu, but at the end of the century she sustained yet another grievous loss - Modone and Corone, her twin colonies in the south-western Pelopon-

nes.

Thus, as the *cinquecento*

began, the Most Serene Republic found itself on the defensive;

nor was its morale improved by the recent news that Vasco da Gama had returned safely to

Lisbon, having completed the

return journey to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope. No

longer, it seemed, would Venice

represent the principal European terminal for the silk and

spice routes to the East. No

longer would oriental mer-

chants have to put their trust in

slow, plodding camel caravans;

in future they would take ship at

Lisbon and disembark only at

their final destination.

Overnight, Venice had be-

come a backwater - or so at

least it was thought at the time.

Fortunately the Cape route was

found to have problems of its

own, and the berths along the

Riva were to remain full for

another century and more; but

Venice's self-confidence had

been dangerously shaken.

It is a commonplace of

history that nations attain their

cultural peak only after their

political one is past. We may

find it hard to believe that this

stunning exhibition portrays a

civilization in decline; but the

truth is that, of its golden

century, the Republic spent its

first three decades fighting for

its life against most - and

occasionally all - of the princes

of Europe, and the last seven

helplessly watching the remorseless Turkish expansion, during

which the ephemeral victory of

Lepanto in 1571 was as nothing

compared with the permanent loss of Cyprus the previous year.

By 1600 there can have been

no doubt in anyone's mind that

the great days were over; and

although the *Serenissima* was to

endure for another two centuries - experiencing, during the first, a brief revival of military glory in the Peloponnese and, during the second, one last

flaring of her artistic genius with the great *vedutisti* and the Tiepolos, father and son - those days were never to return. Only the beauty remained.

Lord Norwich is author of

History of Venice (Penguin).



The marriage of city and sea. The view down the Grand Canal towards Santa Maria della Salute, designed by Longhena and built in 1632 to commemorate cessation of the plague.

Enchantment with every step

What is a museum city? The word museum still conjures up, alas, the picture of most of them we like 50 years ago, but very few - at least in the western world - are like today: vast, echoing spaces, grey and lifeless, filled with carved stones, stiffed animals and dusty glasscases. In this sense, surely, no city is less of a museum than Venice. Melancholy she may be, particularly on those misty, autumnal afternoons when the lagoon is as smooth as oil, the colours fade from the stone and the marble, and the all-pervading

damp chills you to the marrow; but gloomy, never.

If, on the other hand, we are talking about a city in which almost every important building is a work of art, in which it is impossible to walk a hundred yards without some new enchantment to the eye, then Venice is the museum city *par excellence* - with the additional advantage, shared by none of her rivals, that there are no roads to be crossed, no cars or lorries to be avoided, no traffic signs to disfigure or obscure the view.

Venice qualifies for the title,

Republic ineluctably to its end, shipping off to Paris countless pictures, sculptures and works of art, the fabric of the city itself was left essentially untouched.

And because that same stretch of water has similarly delivered Venice from the tyranny of the motor car, untouched it remains. This truth is brought home strikingly enough whenever we look at a Guardi or a Canaletto; but we can go back more than twice as far as that - to the end of the fifteenth century, when Gentile Bellini and Vittore Carpaccio were active. The points of difference today are as nothing to the points of similarity. No other city constitutes so astonishing a historical document in its own right, or presents so unchanged a face to the world.

Venice, however, does not live in her past - a subject in which most modern Venetians appear sublimely uninterested. They are far more preoccupied with her future. Is she to survive, and if so how? Nobody wants to see this magical city, once the mightiest power in the Mediterranean, slowly sink into the mud of the lagoon as the waters rise around it and its inhabitants gradually desert it for the *terraferma*, until at last it is populated only by the tourists and those who cater for them. Venice would then be a museum city indeed, and a waterlogged one at that.

Surely, if she is to continue, it must be as a living, economically viable community, able to hold her own with her mainland neighbours. Inevitably, this entails certain compromises: one cannot, for example, follow the advice of the purists and ban all motorboats from the city; a first-rate public transport system is essential when there is virtually no other kind, nor is it entirely practical to deliver, say, a deep freeze by gondola.

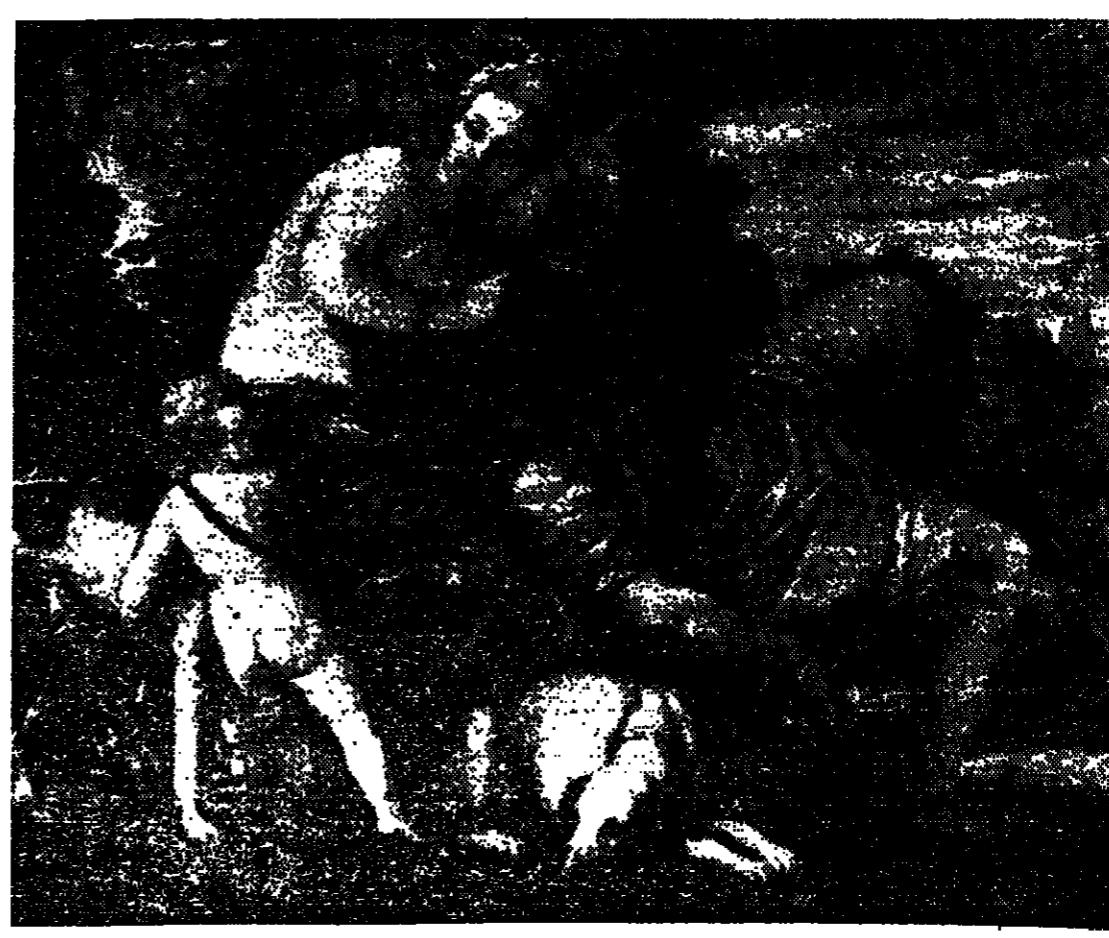
Venice's own system is second unto none, her *vaporetti* punctual to the minute; there are other essentials, however, where her record is less immaculate. Good low-cost housing for the working population is one; no city can maintain its morale indefinitely when a significant proportion of its inhabitants can expect to find their living-rooms knee-deep in water several times a year.

The other, still more important, since on it Venice's existence ultimately depends, is the construction of the long-awaited gates across the three entrances to the lagoon. Once these are in position and the city made finally safe from the ever more frequent *acqua alta*, the most beautiful city in the world will again be able to face the future not just with hope, but with confidence.

THE GENIUS OF VENICE

1500-1600

at the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1
until 11 March 1984 (closed 24 & 25 December)



The exhibition is sponsored by the Sea Containers Group and Venice Simplon-Orient-Express Ltd

If you'd rather see
Venice in Italy than
in Piccadilly
we'll fly you direct.

If the Royal Academy's exhibition has given you a taste for Venice let Alitalia fly you there this winter from as little as £116 return.

Our scheduled flights leaving Heathrow four days a week and daily in the summer will show you the unique beauty of Venice; its canals, alleyways and stained marble.

And should you want to tour the region Alitalia's Jetdrive offers excellent car hire rates.

So if you'd like to see the Venice that inspired generations of artists, speak to your travel agent or phone Alitalia on 01-602 7111.

Alitalia

Alitalia and Culture

Alitalia's contribution to the success of London's art exhibition on the great Venetian painters of the 16th and 17th centuries is not an isolated episode. In 1960, in fact, among the company's first cultural initiatives was the display of paintings, by the foremost Italian contemporary artists, on board its DC-8 planes, thereby creating full-fledged high altitude art exhibitions.

These art shows at an altitude of 30,000 feet carried the message that Alitalia continues to develop to this day in the areas of culture: that technology and art are not antithetical terms, but rather expressions of that same complex reality which constitutes man as a whole. These exhibits were followed by similar initiatives in Italy and abroad, attracting visitors from every part of the world, and offering them a fuller understanding of our country's civilization and history.

Particularly worth mentioning among these were the Spoleto "Festival of Two Worlds", the Medici Exhibitions in Florence (illustrating the great influence of the Italian Renaissance on the arts and ideas of the rest of 16th century Europe), Milan's Leonardo da Vinci year, and the Venice Film Festival.

In cinema, Alitalia has long been an active presence, and perhaps not entirely by chance. The film and civil aviation industries are in fact linked by a subtle yet strong bond, to the core of scientific and technological knowledge.

When, on January 1, 1914, a Benoist seaplane inaugurated the first regular passenger plane service in the U.S.A., the Saint Petersburg-Tampa-Florida line, one could still breathe that atmosphere of exaltation of man's heroic intelligence which had permeated the efforts of the first European and American aviation pioneers. Some even managed to foresee the practical contributions which the new means of transport would have brought to the industrial era.

The cinema as well, from the filming of the workers exiting the Lumière factory—"Sortie d'Usine", 1895, proposed itself as an instrument capable of interpreting the rhythms of the new industrial society.

In an age of profound social change, both the film and the civil aviation industries have been able to adapt technological advance to the needs of their respective strategies, thus enhancing the complexity and importance of their roles in modern society.

This "consonant" relationship doubtlessly helped Alitalia arrive at the intuition that the cinema, with its immense potential for cultural diffusion, would become the ideal means to arouse public interest in and a favourable attitude toward air transport.

Alitalia's first colour documentary dates back to 1953, only seven years after the founding of the company. The film told the story of a boy that in order to be with his father, was travelling to Brazil, on a Alitalia DC-8 flying the Lisbon/Salt Island route. (It was in that same year, 1953, that the first Conair 340's and DC-6B's came to be part of the company's fleet).

From that year onward, Alitalia's Film Section has been active in the development of a long series of documentaries and advertising films geared either to the promotion of the more significant aspects of the company's activities, of Italian or foreign tourist sites or to events of particular historical relevance related to the company's name.

Some of these productions have also received international prizes and awards from various festivals and industrial film reviews.

An important application of the company's technology was the endoscopic filming of the bronze equestrian statue of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, the celebrated ancient Roman monument which is the centre piece of the square conceived by Michelangelo on the Capitoline Hill.

This examination by film technique enabled the experts of the National Institute for Restoration to locate the damages which the metal had suffered, to permit repairs invisible to the naked eye, and to get an image of the interior of the horse and bust for inspection of the welds.

It will be seen that Alitalia's cultural initiatives are not limited to occasional spectacular events, but represent a broad policy aimed at achieving results concerning the company's image as well as its commercial activity.

Alitalia

PRESS DEPARTMENT - PALAZZO ALITALIA - ROMA EUR - TEL. 54441

The Genius of Venice Exhibition

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
25 November 1983 - 11 March 1984

A HOLIDAY IN LIDO DI JESOLO - IN THE WAKE OF THE "GENIUS OF VENICE"

Lido di Jesolo, on the sunny Adriatic, needs no introduction. Every year, thousands of holidaymakers come to the sandy beaches of this modern, well-equipped resort. But let's take another look at Lido di Jesolo, as a starting point for a voyage of discovery into history, in the wake of the "Genius of Venice", to the places that contribute to its grandeur.

VENICE: MORE THAN ITS TRADITIONAL IMAGE

There's something about Venice that simply can't be put into words. And that's a quality that reaches beyond Venice and its lagoon to the provinces of the mainland (the Veneto). The Palladian Villas, the rivers, the characteristic villages, the panoramic routes through the vineyards are all too often left off the hasty tourist circuit. You can discover them all from Lido di Jesolo.

LIDO DI JESOLO: GATEWAY TO THE VENETO

Did you know that Venice is within easy reach, both by road and by ferry? Treviso, Padua, Verona are all on our doorstep, as are Bassano del Grappa, Asolo, Monte Berico, Marostica. Take advantage of Lido di Jesolo's unique position to visit them all. You'll find experience, hospitality, and moderate prices.

LIDO DI JESOLO AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY

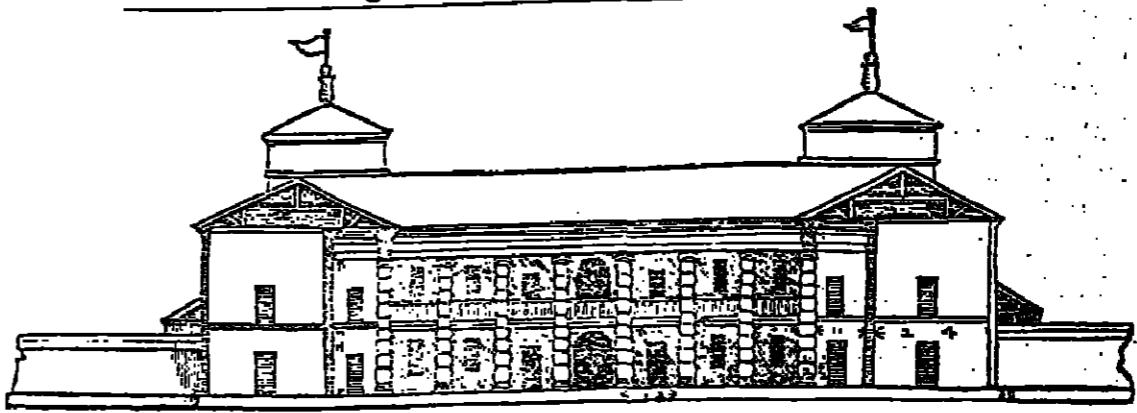
Lido di Jesolo, too, will be present at the Royal Academy, with its own photographic exhibition. Come along and take a look. You could win a free summer holiday!



Studio TRAVESO - Jesolo

VENETO

As the Venetian Republic expanded westwards, its noblemen invested in the *terraferma* and became involved in agriculture. They and the land-owning gentry of the Veneto towns were to provide patrons for one of the most gifted and influential architects of all time



Villa Sarego: woodcut from Palladio's *I Quattro Libri dell'Architettura*, Venice, 1570

Palladio: a heritage of style



Villa Foscari, called "La Malcontenta", from *I Quattro Libri*

Born in Padua in 1508, Andrea Palladio was lucky to be young enough to be unaffected by the warfare which struck the Veneto in the early years of the *cinquecento*. In 1509, when he was six months old, the combined forces of the League of Cambrai defeated the Venetians at the Battle of Agnadele and overran most of the Veneto. Only a series of courageous military efforts enabled the Republic to regain its political viability.

Palladio's first works date from the 1530s, when the stability had been restored on the Venetian mainland. By the time of his death in 1580, he had designed two dozen villas. Most of these were catalogued in the second book of his famous treatise, the *Quattro Libri dell'Architettura*, published in Venice in 1570. Not all were built, and several remained unfinished; but the surviving villas stand as impressive monuments to his own genius and to his illustrious patrons.

Palladio was certainly an innovator. However, his designs were also firmly rooted in local architectural traditions. Fifteenth-century villas in the Veneto had ordinarily been fortified, symbolically at least, by towers and roof-top crenellations. In more rural sites, the whole villa, together with its gardens and outbuildings, were protected by a fortified enclosure. The principal legacy of villas such as these to Palladio was the characteristically Venetian convention of the symmetrical, three-part facade.

After the Cambrai Wars, three of Palladio's immediate predecessors began to show how classical architectural language could be more systematically and correctly applied to traditional villa types. The designs of Falconetto's Villa La Vespa, Sansovino's Villa Garzoni, and Sanmicheli's Villa La Soranzo, reveal the impact of these three architects' intensive studies in the ruins of ancient Rome.

Civilisation had to be defended

The adoption of Roman forms in the Veneto was not only a question of architectural fashion; it also served to remind Venetians of their legendary ancestry as refugees from barbarian invasions at the fall of the Roman Empire. The fact that modern Rome had been horrifically sacked by imperial troops in 1527 pointed to an ever-present "barbarian" threat. Civilization had to be defended at all cost, and the revival of classical architecture became one of the most effective vehicles for its expression.

Like the three forerunners just mentioned, Palladio studied assiduously in the ruins of ancient Rome. Indeed, he made no fewer than five visits between 1541 and 1554. However, before the excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum, few remains of classical domestic buildings were known. Literary sources such as Vitruvius and Pliny provided the only detailed evidence for the villas of the ancients. Palladio's great feat of imagination was to combine his knowledge of the ruins of ancient temples and civic buildings with written information relating to antique villas, and to adapt this synthesis to the practical needs of the Veneto landowner.

In the pages of the *Quattro Libri* Palladio displayed his villas as an impressively unified corpus of works, a series of ingenious variations upon a single theme. Each plan is symmetrically arranged, both inside and out, with a loggia and central hall flanked by large, medium-sized and small rooms on each side. Villas with two main living storeys, generally those sited in or near villages or towns, have gracious staircases, one on each side, in prominent positions. In single-storey villas the stairs are tucked away in inconspicuous corners, since they give access only to the grain-lofts above and to the kitchens and cellars below.

Most of the villas were intended as working farms, with long wings on each side of the owner's residence, containing stables, wine-cellars, shelters for carts and ploughs, and accommodation for the farm manager. Dovecotes often marked the ends of the side wings, as in the Villa Emo and the Villa Barbaro, to add interest to the long, low profile, as well as to supply birds for the owner's table.

pediment above, is once again quite individual.

Towards the end of his career, Palladio became increasingly involved with theories of harmonic proportion. In a series of late works he managed to invent designs in which almost every dimension could be incorporated into a series of musical ratios. One example is the design for the Villa Sarego at Santa Sofia, for a Venetian family active in avant-garde musical circles.

It is a measure of Palladio's capacity for innovation that it was not until his reputation had long been established in the countryside and in his adopted home town of Vicenza that the conservative Venetian ruling class dared to employ him in their own city.

Deborah Heward

Dr Howard lectures in architectural history in the Department of Architecture at Edinburgh University and is the author of two books on Venetian architecture.

VENINI

The Genius of Venice in the art of Glass making



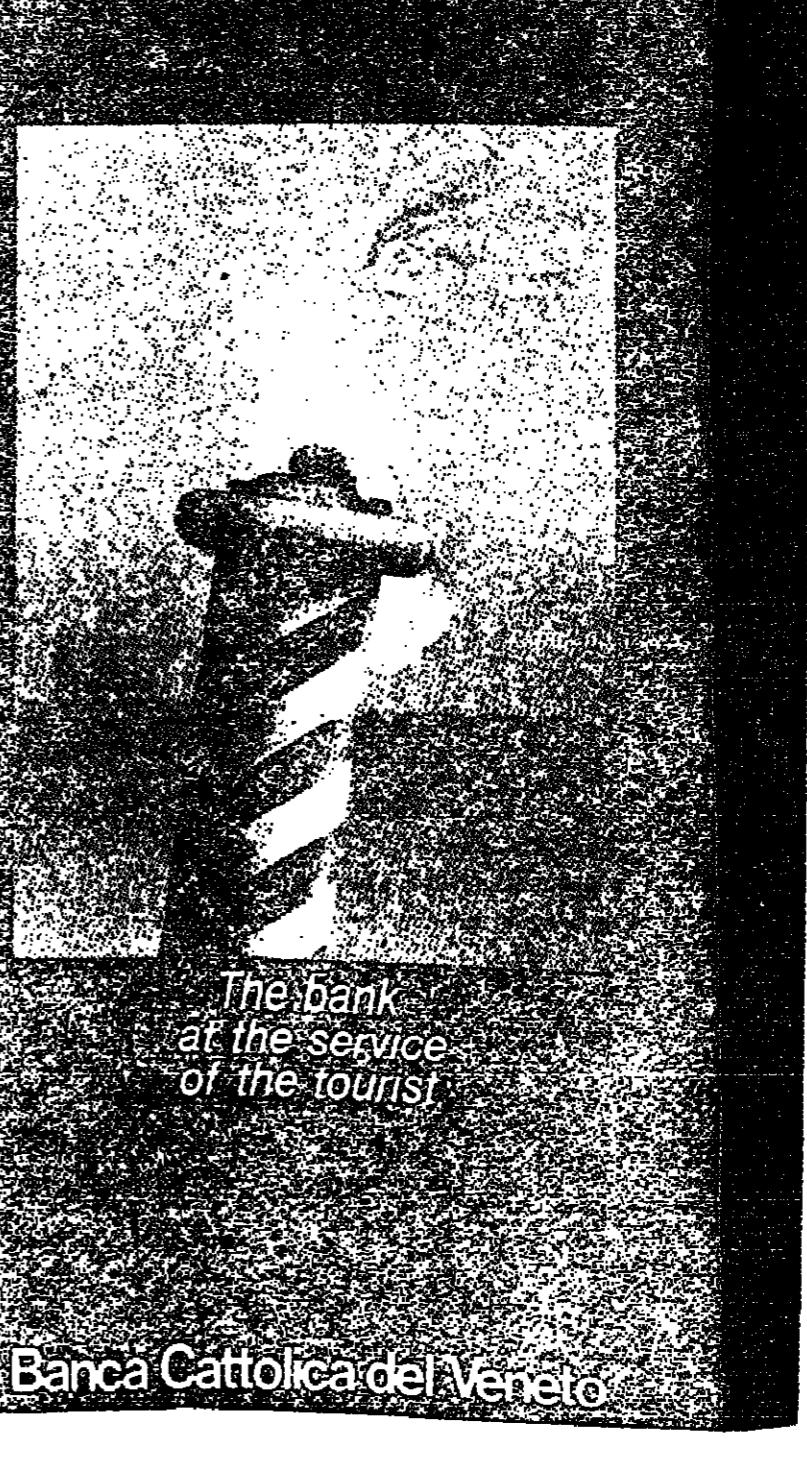
Venini, since its foundation in 1921, is the recognised world master for its unique range of 'objets d'art', acclaimed by experts and collectors. A range of selected pieces have been produced to be on sale at the Royal Academy of Arts during the exhibition of The Genius of Venice.

The entire collection is available at Class International, the British home of Venini: the genius of glass.

Class International

31 Sloane Street, London SW1

Tel: 01-235 8452/3 - Telex: 29670



Banca Cattolica del Veneto

مكتبة من الأصل



Detail from *Nymphs Bathing* by Palma il Vecchio (d.1528), one of the paintings in the Royal Academy exhibition. Palma spent most of his short career in Venice

Sinking under tourists

More is sinking into the lagoon than just the buildings of Venice. It seems that the entire 1,000-year-old art tradition of that fabled city is slowly being submerged under the weight of package tourism and a dwindling local population that can no longer sustain the great artistic production that once made it both the envy and joy of the western world.

Successive years have left it with a residue of bad contemporary architecture, albeit relegated to back canals, a degenerating international Biennale that either becomes a stage for political manifestations or increasingly poor displays of art, and a programme of local exhibitions that cannot be labelled as anything but provincial.

Even its great traditions in the decorative arts such as stained glass, blown glass and lace-making, have dwindled, with a few notable exceptions, to the level of airport art, addressing itself to the purses of the undiscriminating tourists who swamp Murano and Burano and the area around the Piazza San Marco.

Some people believe Venetian art died the day Napoleon sailed up the Grand Canal and announced the end of the once proud Republic. Others think it was the forced infusion of the Venice Biennale in 1895, which flooded the city with increasingly meretricious avant-gardism that Venetian artists aped in their desperate attempt to keep afloat.

Whatever the reason, the city that once gave birth to some of the greatest glories of western art, and which considered the arts among its most important exports, now houses but five serious commercial galleries (only one of which has any international importance) and only one serious museum of contemporary art – even that is the gift of an American, Peggy Guggenheim.

An insignificant handful of local artists tend to congregate quietly along the Dorsso Duro. Older figures who once had some importance, such as

Arturo Martini, a proto-surrealist who created a series of revolutionary manifestations in Venice around 1908-14, are hardly remembered.

There is Armando Pizzinato, born in 1910, a seminal abstractionist who is revered now only by Venetians. The most important internationally is Emilio Vedova (born 1919), whose bold, non-figurative expressionist canvases are still much sought after in the capitals of art, but he is an exception.

Are there others? One sits poring over *Balfi* (the official catalogue of Italian art) looking for the forgotten: Tancredi, who made a sensation in the 1950s and died in 1964; Music, still very much alive but not quite as much in demand as he once was; Santomaso, born in 1907, still working in Venice; and Alberto Biasi, who rose like a comet in the 1960s with his Op Art works. There is also Mario de Luigi, who lives in Dorsso Duro creating works in a style called *grattage* which he invented 20 years ago.

Young artists drifting off to Milan

Of the younger artists there are remarkably few left who have not sensibly drifted off to Milan or Rome, where brisk business in international art trading offers a better chance of discovery by a more receptive buying public and the incentive of a market in the New World.

Coinciding with the Royal Academy's Venetian exhibition, the Polytechnic of Central London, with the sponsorship of the travel agency Serenissima, is presenting an exhibition of contemporary Venetian artists at its Regent Street gallery from November 30. The result offers a glance at a brave but touchingly provincial school.

There are Agostino Mocenigo's charming *faux-naïve* views of Venice, Miro Romagna's more readily eye-catching neo-impressionistic splashy views of the Giudecca and the Zattere.

Mario Amaya

Italian Genius

Maybe it was in Roman times that Venetian glassmaking started. Or maybe new techniques and direction were learned from the Saracen Workshops, around the 12th century. Unfortunately the history is unclear. But there remains no uncertainty about the genius of the Italians who create it, even to this day.

This genius has been flourishing from generation to generation for hundreds of years. From the earliest 15th century examples surviving to today's products, the craftsmen have used time only to perfect their art.

But perhaps that's a familiar Italian trademark. It's certainly one that Italy's foremost bank shows in following the traditions of the world's first paper money dealers from Venice. Today we at Banca Nazionale del Lavoro not only offer a full range of banking services, but also provide the communications contacts essential in international finance. Through our extensive network of offices we provide your link with the Common Market and the rest of the world.

And like the glass makers, who take such pride and care with their work, we believe our clients will find our services based on the same tireless qualities.

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

London Branch: 33-35 Cornhill, London EC3V 3QD. Tel: 01-623 4222.

Head Office: Via Vittorio Veneto, 119, Rome.

Official supporter to 'The Genius of Venice' exhibition.

Shakespeare country at your feet

Though Venice is probably the most beautiful city in the world, its immediate surroundings are certainly the most hideous. The dusty road from Marco Polo airport is lined with supermarket, petrol stations and advertising hoardings and, as one approaches Mussolini's Ponte della Libertà, the horrendous spectacle of Mestre and Marghera assaults not only the eyes, but the nose as well. All attempts at controlling the poisonous exhalations from the petro-chemical installations there have been cynically sabotaged. If one decides to make the journey in reverse, in order to regain the *terraferma*, part of this satanic gauntlet must of course be run again.

An excellent justification for doing so is a visit to three conveniently near but stimulatingly contrasted places, Padua, Vicenza and Verona. They all, inevitably, exhibit evidence of strong Venetian influence, having been absorbed into the Republic at the very beginning of the fifteenth century, but they still retain their individuality.

Padua is basically a university town famous for its faculty of law in *The Merchant of Venice*. Portia claims to represent the "learned doctor Bellario" of Padua. The university is the second oldest in Italy, having been founded in 1222 by a group of teachers and students from Bologna University.

In desperation, we turn to the great tradition of glass-making, for which Venice alone has been famous from the tenth century on and which still draws nearly half a million tourists a year. Leaving aside the highly entertaining daily circus displays at Murano where, before one's eyes, fire and molten sand are transformed into prancing ponies, giraffes and unicorns, there are "serious" attempts at art glass which mercifully continue.

From the twentieth-century tradition of Salviati's late Art nouveau masterpieces through the virtuous Venetian Art Deco glass, particularly by the Compagnia di Venezia e Murano-Pauli & Co, which fetch astronomical prices wherever they appear on the market, to the products of Venini, this native art form seems to have kept its integrity.

In the 1960s Peggy Guggenheim took a particular interest in reviving the artistic tradition of Murano glass as a pure art form, and commissioned Miro, Picasso, Alexander Calder and others to do special works in this medium. Some of the experiments were ludicrous, but most were enchanting and the Murano glass works took a new lease on life.

During the past few years, Paolo Martinuzzi and Luciano Vistosi have created striking sculptural shapes in glass that exist independent of any arbitrary division between fine and applied arts. But it is Livio Seguso, "sculpting" in blown glass, who perhaps single-handedly is upholding his city's dying reputation. His magical shapes, unfolding transparently in lyrical configurations, indicate a truly new art forged out of an ancient tradition. Perhaps that is where the future of Venetian art lies, if it has any at all.

Mario Amaya

Cavour, is one of the most attractive neoclassical buildings in Italy, the Caffè Pedrocchi, designed by Giuseppe Japelli and built in 1831 in a bold Greek Doric style and still retaining some of its original interior decoration and furniture.

There are several important churches to be visited, notably the Basilica di San' Antonio, dedicated to St Anthony and known locally as the *Santo*, on the square in front of which stands Donatello's powerful equestrian statue of the Condottiere Gattamelata (1453).

Padua's other basilica, dedicated to Santa Giustina, overlooks the Prato della Valle, originally the centre of the Roman city and later used for markets and fairs. Its informality, familiar from an etching by Canaletto, was offensive to the neoclassical ethos and from 1775 it was "improved" and embellished with statues of local worthies.

Any visit, however brief, must include the Cappella degli Scrovegni, built in the ruins of the Roman arena in 1305 and completely frescoed by Giotto. One of the undisputed masterpieces of western art, it signalled its direction for more than 600 years, as revolutionary in its way as Picasso's *Les Demoiselles d'Avignon* of 1907.

Padua is a young, bustling, democratic place, where Vicenza, some 20 miles to the east and slightly north, is, despite of its small size, essentially aristocratic. Its fabric is grand, even forbidding, and much of it is the work of one man, the Vicenzine architect Andrea Palladio (1508-80).

Walking around Vicenza is rather like being on a sea set and so one is hardly surprised to find the Teatro Olimpico, with its illusionistic proscenium based on ancient Roman models. Just around the corner from

the university, in Piazza

Padua

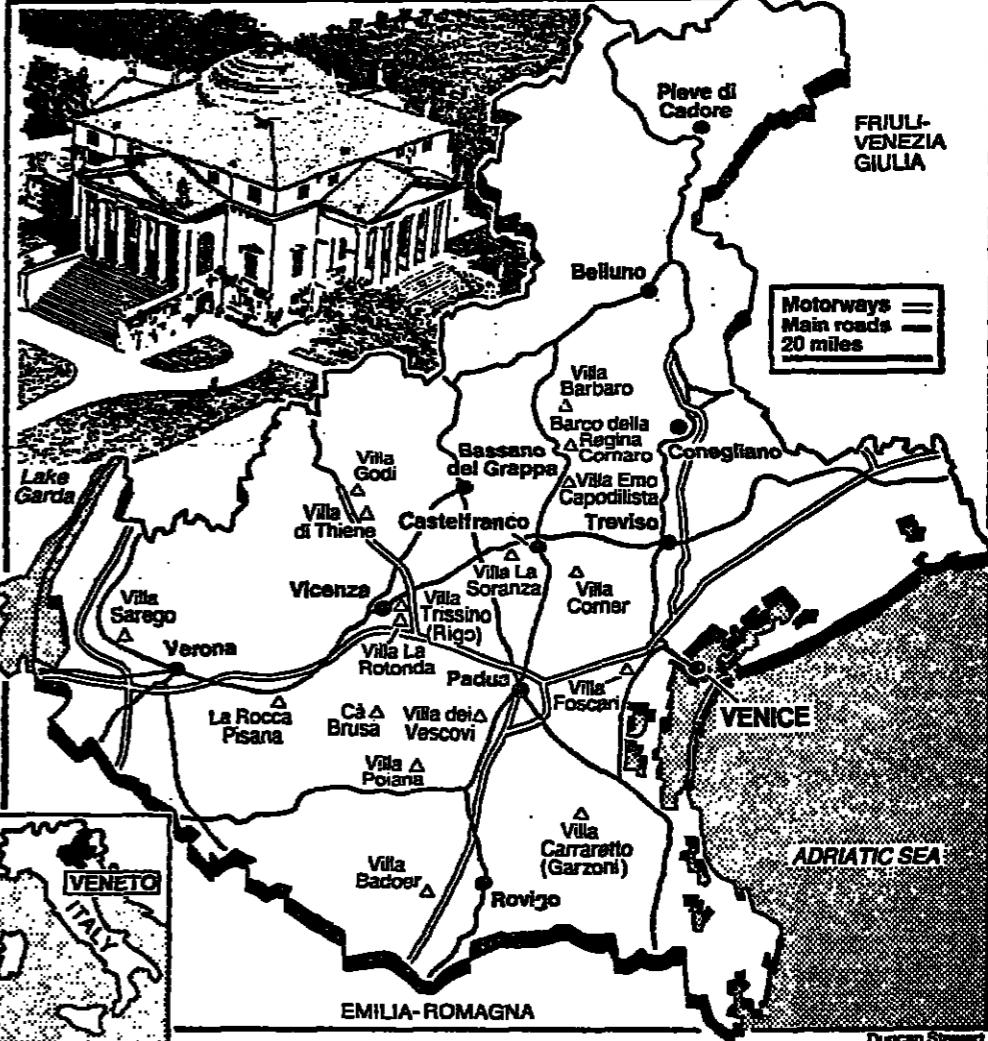
the Palazzo Chiericati, which houses the Museo Civico, looks strangely familiar: the south facade of the Queen's House, Greenwich, is built to the same design, but with the balance between solid and void reversed.

The heart of the city is the Piazza dei Signori, dominated by the huge Basilica, which Palladio clothed in a magnificent two-storey arcade whose basic unit is equally majestic as the "Venetian window" so popular with English architects during the Georgian period.

Padua is democratic and Vicenza aristocratic, Verona

is positively imperial, with its vast

Roman arena, its array of



forked Ghibelline battlements and, above all, its commanding situation on the river Adige – Ruskin said that it was "more nobly placed than Edinburgh".

The social spine of the city is the pedestrianized Via Mazzini, which links Piazza Erbe, the Old Roman Forum and now a market place packed with umbrella-shaded stalls, with Piazza Bra, lined with elegant cafés and restaurants and containing the majestic Arena.

Verona is enormously rich in works of art, an important collection of which is housed in the Museo del Castelvecchio, which was completely redesigned in the early 1960s by Carlo Scarpa in a bare but dramatic style that has happily not dated.

Paolo Caliari, usually called Veronese from his birthplace, is the city's most famous painter and although he spent most of his life in Venice, he did occasionally return to Verona, where he painted at least two major altarpieces, still *in situ*.

That in the Church of San Giorgio in Braida (1556), depicting the *Martyrdom of St George*, is appropriately enough one of his grandest as well as his most dramatic works.

Jeffery Daniels

Director, Geffrye Museum, London

From Lake Garda to the Adriatic in search of Oenological delights

by Bruno Roncarati

Situated in the north east of Italy, the region of Veneto extends from the shores of Lake Garda in the west to that of the Adriatic sea to the east, and from the banks of the river Po in the south to the border with Austria in the north.

Venice is the capital of the region that is divided into seven provinces, the other provincial towns being Belluno, Padova, Treviso, Vicenza and Verona. Few regions are blessed with so much varied natural beauty: the flatness of the agricultural countryside in the south contrasts with the breathtaking peaks of the Dolomites, some exceeding 10,000 feet; the remarkable Lake Garda, the largest in Italy, with the small but picturesque mountain lakes of Misurina and Alleghe; the gentle artistic beauty of the remote Paganella Valley lost in the countryside, with the majesty of the Doges' palace in Venice.

In addition to all this, Veneto is one of the largest wine producing regions of Italy, with an average of some 10 million hectolitres during the last five years, that represents over 13% of the total national production. Of this about 16% is of DOC status (DOC stands for Denominazione di Origine Controllata), the result of a set of regulations passed in 1963 to control the production of wines in Italy.

Production is concentrated in the south, east of Lake Garda and north of Venice, above and below Treviso, in the area of Conegliano and Valdobbiadene and the basin of the river Piave.

Not far motorway addicts

From Lake Garda via Verona and the town of Soave, respectively red and white, each made with the same grape varieties as the table wines by the same name.

In this case, the grapes are selected and left to dry on special wooden frames, the same as for 'Ambrone', but twisted in a different fashion to obtain sweet sparkling wine.

But the pearl of Veneto's sparklings must be 'Prosecco'.

This wine is made around Conegliano, due north of Treviso, in an area known as Marca Trevigiana, in the province of Treviso.

Not far motorway addicts

From Lake Garda via Verona and the town of Soave, respectively red and white, each made with the same grape varieties as the table wines by the same name.

In this case, the grapes are selected and left to dry on special wooden frames, the same as for 'Ambrone', but twisted in a different fashion to obtain sweet sparkling wine.

But the pearl of Veneto's sparklings must be 'Prosecco'.

This wine is made around Conegliano, due north of Treviso, in an area known as Marca Trevigiana, in the province of Treviso.

Not far motorway addicts

From Lake Garda via Verona and the town of Soave, respectively red and white, each made with the same grape varieties as the table wines by the same name.

In this case, the grapes are selected and left to dry on special wooden frames, the same as for 'Ambrone', but twisted in a different fashion to obtain sweet sparkling wine.

But the pearl of Veneto's sparklings must be 'Prosecco'.

This wine is made around Conegliano, due north of Treviso, in an area known as Marca Trevigiana, in the province of Treviso.

Not far motorway addicts

From Lake Garda via Verona and the town of Soave, respectively red and white, each made with the same grape varieties as the table wines by the same name.

In this case, the grapes are selected and left to dry on special wooden frames, the same as for 'Ambrone', but twisted in a different fashion to obtain sweet sparkling wine.

But the pearl of Veneto's sparklings must be 'Prosecco'.

This wine is made around Conegliano, due north of Treviso, in an area known as Marca Trevigiana, in the province of Treviso.

Not far motorway addicts

From Lake Garda via Verona and the town of Soave, respectively red and white, each made with the same grape varieties as the table wines by the same name.

In this case, the grapes are selected and left to dry on special wooden frames, the same as for 'Ambrone', but twisted in a different fashion to obtain sweet sparkling wine.

But the pearl of Veneto's sparklings must be 'Prosecco'.

This wine is made around Conegliano, due north of Treviso, in an area known as Marca Trevigiana, in the province of Treviso.

Not far motorway addicts

From Lake Garda via Verona and the town of Soave, respectively red and white, each made with the same grape varieties as the table wines by the same name.

In this case, the grapes are selected and left to dry on special wooden frames, the same as for 'Ambrone', but twisted in a different fashion to obtain sweet sparkling wine.

But the pearl of Veneto's sparklings must be 'Prosecco'.

This wine is made around Conegliano, due north of Treviso, in an area known as Marca Trevigiana, in the province of Treviso.

Not far motorway addicts

From Lake Garda via Verona and the town of Soave, respectively red and white, each made with the same grape varieties as the table wines by the same name.

In this case, the grapes are selected and left to dry on special wooden frames, the same as for 'Ambrone', but twisted in a different fashion to obtain sweet sparkling wine.

But the pearl of Veneto's sparklings must be 'Prosecco'.

This wine is made around Conegliano, due north of Treviso, in an area known as Marca Trevigiana, in the province of Treviso.

Not far motorway addicts

From Lake Garda via Verona and the town of Soave, respectively red and white, each made with the same grape varieties as the table wines by the same name.

In this case, the grapes are selected and left to dry on special wooden frames, the same as for 'Ambrone', but twisted in a different fashion to obtain sweet sparkling wine.

But the pearl of Veneto's sparklings must be 'Prosecco'.

This wine is made around Conegliano, due north of Treviso, in an area known as Marca Trevigiana, in the province of Treviso.

Not far motorway addicts

From Lake Garda via Verona and the town of Soave, respectively red and white, each made with the same grape varieties as the table wines by the same name.

In this case, the grapes are selected and left to dry on special wooden frames, the same as for 'Ambrone

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY

BELL'S

£25m boost for System X

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Nov 14. Dealings end, Today. Contango Day, Nov 28. Settlement Day, Dec 5.

The electrical sector received a much-needed boost yesterday when the local authority-owned Hull telephone service announced it was opting for the British designed System X to re-equip its 14 exchanges.

This was good news for the British consortium of Plessey and GEC which fought off bids from France, Canada, Belgium, Sweden, Holland and the US. Plessey refused to say how much the deal was worth, but last night City analysts estimated it could be as much as £25m.

Although the deal is small in comparison to the entire Systems X development brokers say the award of the contract will provide a shot in the arm for the manufacturers. Shares of Plessey responded to the news with a rise of 8p to 212p, while GEC rose 6p to 196p. Standard Telephone & Cables, which dropped out of the consortium last year, added 1p to 275p.

The rest of the equity spent a quiet day with investors still uncertain over the country's economic prospects. All the experts are still unable to agree and the latest balance of payment figures offered little in the way of inspiration.

The absence of support from US investors, who were busy celebrating Thanksgiving, meant it was left up to new time support for the next account to supply the interest.

It's been a gloomy time of late for Horizon Travel as it continues to lose ground in the holiday price war. But yesterday, as the shares remain frozen at 125p - just a shade above the year's low - a single buyer appeared on the scene to mop up a large line of around 300,000 shares that had been hanging over the market and depressing the price.

The FT Index closed 2.4 higher at 728.6. Gilt yields fell to 5.09 per cent after the Government announced that the latest issue £500m of Exchequer 2½ per cent 1986 had been undersubscribed with all appli-

cations allotted in full. The unsold portion of the stock will be operated as a "tac". The Government had been hoping to attract high tax payers to the low coupon on the stock.

Dealers said the issue was a

bit because it was priced above comparable issues and failed to attract the big institutions.

Among the leaders new time support was good, Bowater 5p up to 229p, after 232p and Lucas Industries 3p at 144p.

One of the biggest movers after hours was Francis Parker, the builder, which rose 10p to a new high of 50p after receiving a bid approach. A statement from the company said that after recent market speculation a major shareholder of the company had received an approach which could lead to an offer being made for FP. The group's biggest shareholders include IFCI with 19.5 per cent and Electrical Investment Trust 7.3 per cent. At this level Francis Parker is worth £13m.

S. G Warburg is placing the National Coal Board's 30 per cent stake in Associated Heat Services. The 2.4 million shares are being placed with institutions at 312p - 24p below last

quarter's closing price of 18.8p.

It's the latest in a series of moves by the City to cash in on the

success of the privatisations.

Speculative support was good for 16p on Amos Hilton at 226p, which United Scientific climbed 17p to 353p ahead of figures next month.

TR Industrial & General Trust, part of the Touche Remnant investment trust empire, has placed its largest single stake in TR Property Investment Trust. Financial institutions have taken up £13.8m of shares in the trust which is worth £58m.

A statement from Touche Remnant said this move was part of the parent group's policy of gradually eliminating cross-holdings between its 10 investment trusts. The shares were placed by broker de Zoete & Bevan 7p below Wednesday's price of 113p.

Fruit and vegetable importer Albert Fisher was a firm market climbing 5p to 50p following yesterday's article in *The Times*. Broker Laurence Prust has joined the growing band of admirers of the company and has just issued a buy circular. LP is looking for pre-tax profits of about £1m for the present year. Last year when Mr Tony Mollar took over as chairman the group was making losses of £29,000.

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY

BELL'S

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg/pence % P/E

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg

Tebbit takes competitive view of Telecom

Mr Norman Tebbit was in characteristically trenchant mood yesterday, unleashing his celebrated acerbic tongue on the Post Office engineers for the short-sightedness of their campaign against the privatization of British Telecom.

Although in many observer's eyes, the union campaign is now beginning to run out of both steam and money, it has undoubtedly had some success in turning public opinion against privatization.

Mr Tebbit was clearly primarily concerned to redress some of the balance in the propaganda battle, and doubtless many of his barbs will have their effect.

More interesting from the City and industry's point of view, were his more general, philosophical thoughts on privatization. With the Treasury and the big spending departments now engaged on drawing up their privatization programme for the next five years - a programme that could raise £10,000m - will be a key figure in determining not only what goes into the private sector, but the equally important question of how this should be done.

The Trade and Industry Secretary enunciated two principles: first, that competition should be encouraged whenever possible (a principle "so self-evident that I am tempted to claim that it is universally accepted"), and the second that "businesses do best when they are in the private sector" (a view which Mr Tebbit is astonished is not universally accepted).

No profundities there - but the priority between the advancement of competition and the transfer of ownership from public to private sector is precisely what the present internal Government debate over privatization is all about (witness the British Airways/British Caledonian conundrum).

Mr Tebbit hinted strongly that he is lining up behind the view that promoting competition must be the Government's paramount concern.

British Telecom, he declared, is "no shrinking violet that has to be protected from competition". Indeed it is not: it is however the apparent lack of genuine

Trade figures fire a warning shot

The October trade figures are hardly a cause for panic, but certainly provide more ammunition for those who feel it is time to reappraise the state of the economic cycle in Britain. The reversal to a monthly current deficit of £269m, the worst since May, was caused by a blip of imports right across the range of commodities.

A year ago monthly imports and exports of goods other than oil were balanced at £3.9 billion apiece. By last month, imports had climbed to £5 billion while exports were stuck at a little above £4 billion. Some divergence was to be expected because Britain's recovery started before those in Europe, North America and elsewhere. But that story is beginning to wear a little thin.

The export boom to the United States is starting to tail off and the EEC balance is not going well.

This all adds to the argument that the consumer boom, even if it does continue, will prove unhealthy because it will lead to overheating of crucial sectors of the economy.

If the Chancellor is to achieve his forecast 3 per cent growth rate next year, he must rely heavily on a switch to investment and/or a crucial contribution from recovering overseas demand for

competition in the Government's plans for the telecommunications industry that has caused so many of its natural supporters to express their misgivings about the British Telecom flotation.

Mr Tebbit must be aware of this, although he claimed yesterday that BT's real competition is with IBM and ITT in the expanding international market. It will be interesting to see if his speech is followed up by a further tightening of the competitive and regulatory framework facing BT after privatization.

Mr Longcroft back in business

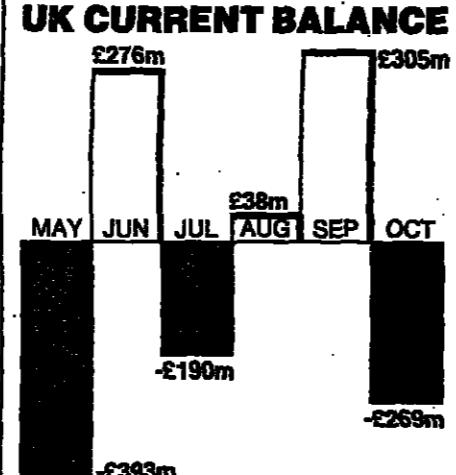
On the face of it, Mr James Longcroft's Tricentrol group is marking time with 9 month net profits virtually unchanged at £16.1m pointing to a full year profits of £20m plus. But behind that lies a big cut in the tax bill on Tricentrol's British oil interests - mainly the depleting Thistle field plus a new field in Surrey.

This state of affairs is mainly a result of tax concessions made in the last budget which now make North Sea exploration and companies with tax to offset against it more attractive.

Tricentrol is already involved in exploration in New Zealand (where it is taking a cautious line on drilling results that sent local shares in the Moki offshore field soaring).

Exploration in China is due to start, acreage has been built up in the Gulf of Mexico, the old Canadian interests are still delivering. But the vital eighth round North Sea Licences have still to be appraised.

The company used not to be too clever about protecting its tax position. Mr Longcroft, after being criticized for worrying more about his own tax as an exile, is now back in charge and relying more on the team that he originally built up. If he does not exploit Tricentrol's post-budget possibilities fully, others would no doubt be happy to take over and do it for him.



British exports. And any old exports will not do.

In many industries the excess capacity, the drive to push for chancy export markets, simply is not there.

Otherwise, there are bound to be inflationary pressures, whether exerted through trade and the exchange rate or elsewhere. This message had not yet percolated through to policymakers.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Big fall in orders for engineers

Britain's engineering companies had one of their worst months for new orders from abroad in August, the Department of Trade and Industry reported yesterday. But the feeling within the industry is that August was an aberration.

New orders from overseas, on an index set against the monthly average for 1980, slumped to 69. Mechanical engineering suffered most of all, falling to 61, while instrument and electrical engineering was down to 80.

The quarterly trend - comparing the three months ending in August with the previous three - shows an overall drop in foreign orders of 21.5 per cent. That, however, was distorted by an exceptionally good April, when Northern Engineering Industries is believed to have received substantial contracts for Indian power station equipment. Home orders during the same period showed an overall 9 per cent rise.

Mr Eric Parker, managing director of Trafalgar House, has taken over the mantel vacated by Lord Matthews when Fleet Holdings was hived off, and assumed the role of chief executive under the chairmanship of Mr Nigel Brookes.

Group attributable profits at Anglo American, the South African mining and industrial finance company, rose by 12.6 per cent to R241m (£136m) in the six months to the end of September. The dividend was maintained at 35 cents and earnings per share, including those from associates, were 145.5 cents against 136.3 cents. But the shares were unchanged in London at £10.15.

Investors' Notebook, page 22

Extel interim profits jump to more than £5m

By Our Financial Staff

Greater activity in its financial and commercial printing markets helped the Extel group to more than treble its interim pretax profits. They reached £5.15m in the half-year to the end of last September - against £1.5m in the similar half in 1982. This latest figure is almost as much as Extel made in the whole of 1982-83. Extel's shares jumped 46p to 416p yesterday.

The profits were achieved on a turnover up 20 per cent to £69.6m. The interim dividend is raised from 2.5p to 3p. During the first half, Extel

won control of Benn Brothers, the publishers, in a £16m takeover battle with United Newspapers.

Mr Alan Brooker, chairman and chief executive, said: "The dramatic improvement in our profits compared with last year is mainly due half-year of high activity in the financial and commercial printing markets."

Last month, Extel acquired a

75 per cent stake in MGE, a company supplying software packages and computer systems.

Mr Brooker added: "At the end of the year we expect to be able to report continued progress throughout the group."

Airline takes on the charter operators

BA in Atlantic fightback

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

British Airways is launching a new subsidiary, Poundsstretch, as a direct competitor to the low-price transatlantic holidays and airseats operation of Jetseve, recently bought by the rival British Caledonian.

At the same time, British Airways announced that the founder of Jetseve, Mr Reg Pycroft, would be joining it. Mr Pycroft left Jetseve, which pioneered cheap transatlantic flights, while it was still part of Associated Communications Corporation.

But British Airways says he will have no connection with the new Poundsstretch operation because of an agreement when he left Jetseve that precludes him from working on a comparable operation until March 1985.

Mr Pycroft has been taken on as a consultant, and has a priority job of finding ways to switch cheap remaindered British Airways tickets out of the "bucket shops" and into high street travel agents.

The aim is to put discounted tickets to European destinations into the travel agents. At present, between 2 million and 3 million such seats are not being filled.

The Poundsstretch, which

Rethink at Burnett after profits halved to £4.9m

By Andrew Cornelius

Burnett & Hallamshire Holdings, the mining and property group which promised further substantial growth in profits this year, yesterday announced halved interim pretax profits of £4.9m.

The slump in profits was below the worst City expectations after a series of meetings between City analysts and Eric Grayson, who succeeded Mr George Helsby as chairman of the group in October. The shares fell by 5p to 168p. At their peak earlier this year when Mr Helsby predicted strong growth, Burnett shares were trading at £8.50 each.

Mr Grayson said the results are naturally a disappointment but the group was in a financially strong position and well able to develop and grow from a sound base. Against this background he said the board had decided to declare an unchanged interim dividend of 4p per share.

Mr Grayson said he was conducting a review of the group's operations and at least two new non-executive directors would be appointed to strengthen the board.

He said that, after a period when the company had expanded dramatically - principally by acquisition - it was now the right time to examine the future corporate strategy in order to maximize profits from existing resources.

Kleinwort Benson, recently appointed as financial advisers to the group, and James Capel & Co, appointed as brokers, were helping with this review.

The biggest shortfall in profits in the six months to September 30 came from the property division where pretax profits fell from £4.5m to £1.2m. Mr Grayson said that earlier this year the company expected to be able to announce further contribution to growth from the property division.

Instead there was a nil contribution from the property development activities in California, which last year produced a pretax profit of £2.9m, after the sale of the group's interest in the Dart Square development. He said the phasing of the current development

profits from £208,000 to £231,000.

Group turnover during the six months fell from £107m to £100m.

The dramatic slide in the Burnett share price began after Mr Grayson briefed City stockbroking firms shortly after his appointment as chairman, following the surprise resignation through ill health of Mr George Helsby, his predecessor.

Before the meetings, analysts were expecting another record year of profits from Burnett to follow the previous 15 successive years of increased profits.

Profits forecasts for the year were downgraded from £38m to between £15m and £18m. Subsequently the company's bankers and brokers were replaced.

Burnett has been further plagued by problems at Rand Corporation in South Africa, which contributed to associate company losses of £1.5m at the interim stage, against losses of £418.000 last year. Rand has been hit by falling demand for its coal products and Burnett is waiting to complete a restructuring of the Rand operations

George Helsby had predicted

means profits should build up gradually over the next two to three years.

However, there would be no short term gains from property sales. In contrast he said that construction activities had performed well and recently the group had won a £10m contract in Abu Dhabi and a £3m contract in Northern Ireland.

At the same time pretax profits from the mining division fell from £5.4m to £4.8m at the halfway stage after depressed market conditions. The oil division increased its pretax

profits from £1.2m to £1.5m.

Burnett has been further plagued by problems at Rand Corporation in South Africa, which contributed to associate company losses of £1.5m at the interim stage, against losses of £418.000 last year. Rand has been hit by falling demand for its coal products and Burnett is waiting to complete a restructuring of the Rand operations

George Helsby had predicted

means profits should build up gradually over the next two to three years.

However, there would be no short term gains from property sales. In contrast he said that construction activities had performed well and recently the group had won a £10m contract in Abu Dhabi and a £3m contract in Northern Ireland.

At the same time pretax profits from the mining division fell from £5.4m to £4.8m at the halfway stage after depressed market conditions. The oil division increased its pretax

profits from £1.2m to £1.5m.

Burnett has been further plagued by problems at Rand Corporation in South Africa, which contributed to associate company losses of £1.5m at the interim stage, against losses of £418.000 last year. Rand has been hit by falling demand for its coal products and Burnett is waiting to complete a restructuring of the Rand operations

George Helsby had predicted

means profits should build up gradually over the next two to three years.

However, there would be no short term gains from property sales. In contrast he said that construction activities had performed well and recently the group had won a £10m contract in Abu Dhabi and a £3m contract in Northern Ireland.

At the same time pretax profits from the mining division fell from £5.4m to £4.8m at the halfway stage after depressed market conditions. The oil division increased its pretax

profits from £1.2m to £1.5m.

Burnett has been further plagued by problems at Rand Corporation in South Africa, which contributed to associate company losses of £1.5m at the interim stage, against losses of £418.000 last year. Rand has been hit by falling demand for its coal products and Burnett is waiting to complete a restructuring of the Rand operations

George Helsby had predicted

means profits should build up gradually over the next two to three years.

However, there would be no short term gains from property sales. In contrast he said that construction activities had performed well and recently the group had won a £10m contract in Abu Dhabi and a £3m contract in Northern Ireland.

At the same time pretax profits from the mining division fell from £5.4m to £4.8m at the halfway stage after depressed market conditions. The oil division increased its pretax

profits from £1.2m to £1.5m.

Burnett has been further plagued by problems at Rand Corporation in South Africa, which contributed to associate company losses of £1.5m at the interim stage, against losses of £418.000 last year. Rand has been hit by falling demand for its coal products and Burnett is waiting to complete a restructuring of the Rand operations

George Helsby had predicted

means profits should build up gradually over the next two to three years.

However, there would be no short term gains from property sales. In contrast he said that construction activities had performed well and recently the group had won a £10m contract in Abu Dhabi and a £3m contract in Northern Ireland.

At the same time pretax profits from the mining division fell from £5.4m to £4.8m at the halfway stage after depressed market conditions. The oil division increased its pretax

profits from £1.2m to £1.5m.

Burnett has been further plagued by problems at Rand Corporation in South Africa, which contributed to associate company losses of £1.5m at the interim stage, against losses of £418.000 last year. Rand has been hit by falling demand for its coal products and Burnett is waiting to complete a restructuring of the Rand operations

George Helsby had predicted

means profits should build up gradually over the next two to three years.

However, there would be no short term gains from property sales. In contrast he said that construction activities had performed well and recently the group had won a £10m contract in Abu Dhabi and a £3m contract in Northern Ireland.

At the same time pretax profits from the mining division fell from £5.4m to £4.8m at the halfway stage after depressed market conditions. The oil division increased its pretax

profits from £1.2m to £1.5m.

Burnett has been further plagued by problems at Rand Corporation in South Africa, which contributed to associate company losses of £1.5m at the interim stage, against losses of £418.000 last year. Rand has been hit by falling demand for its coal products and Burnett is waiting to complete a restructuring of the Rand operations

George Helsby had predicted

means profits should build up gradually over the next two to three years.

However, there would be no short term gains from property sales. In contrast he said that construction activities had performed well and recently the group had won a £10m contract in Abu Dhabi and a £3m contract in Northern Ireland.

At the same time pretax profits from the mining division fell from £5.4m to £4.8m at the

Norton Opax on course

By Jeremy Warner

Norton Opax
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pre-tax profit £389,000 (£277,000)
Stated earnings 2.59p (1.74p)
Turnover £4.5m (£3.7m)
Net interim dividend 1p (0.67p)

Norton Opax, the Leeds security printer, is on course for achieving its forecast of full-year trading profits of £1.25m made at the time of its unsuccessful bid for John Waddington in July.

At the half-way stage, pretax profits jumped from £277,000 to £389,000 and the interim dividend is being raised from 6.67p to 1p.

The £4.7m acquisition of Broadprint Group is not expected to be completed until December 8 and so will only make a small contribution to full-year results.

Orders to supply six additional national lotteries, bringing the total number of countries supplied to 29, have recently been won. The initial value of the new work is over £1m and this will make a contribution to results in 1984.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Rotraprint
Half-year to 1.10.83
Pre-tax loss £165,000 (£35,000)
Turnover £7.4m (£6.5m)

James Burrough
Half-year to 31.8.83
Pre-tax profit £4m (£2.5m)
Stated earnings 13.7p (8.7p)
Turnover £24.1m (£21.5m)
Net interim dividend 3p (2.2p)

Hanover Investment (Holdings)
Half-year to 31.8.83
Pre-tax profit £208,000 (£101,000)
Stated earnings 3.02p (1.67p)
Turnover £2.2m (£20,000)
Net interim dividend 0.77p (0.7p)

Thomas Locker (Holdings)
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pre-tax profit £940,000 (£1.2m)
Stated earnings 1.05p (1.28p)
Turnover £12.5m (£14m)
Net interim dividend 0.375p (same)

French Kier Holdings
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pre-tax profit £5.7m (£4.9m)
Stated earnings 6.4p (5.5p)
Turnover £118m (£107m)
Net interim dividend 1.45p (1.25p)

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

Weak rand boosts Anglo American

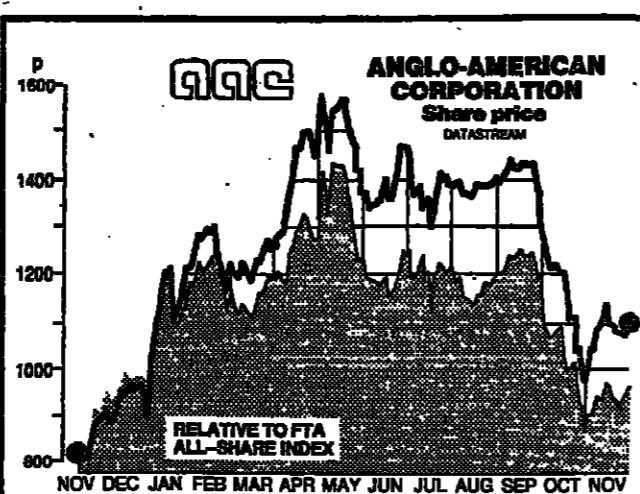
It seems churlish to cavil at a 12.6 per cent increase in group attributable profits, but Anglo American Corporation's performance owed more to the weakness of the rand rather than to spectacular success in its services and products.

This year's interim figures shadow those of 1982 pretty closely, with the crucial exception of the two lines - "dividends from associated companies" and "dividends from general investments". In the first case, earnings rose from R132m (£77m) to R156m, and in the second from R47.7m to R69.7m.

In the accountancy jargon, these lines are effectively the earnings from gold. It is worth remembering, to put the bare figures in perspective, that Anglo's group interests produce about a quarter of the gold in the West. But gold prices have not been higher this year than last.

So the answer is the rand. Fortunately for the South African mines the weakness of the gold price and the internal problems of the Republic's economy have combined with the strength of the dollar, in which of course gold is denominated, to keep profits up. Anglo was also fortunate in receiving two dividends from Rustenburg Platinum.

But even the rand effect has not been enough to offset the collapse in world coal prices. Amcoal its coal subsidiary has been struggling for a while and without the surge in South African property prices which improved the results at Am-



Boots

The Boots Company looks set for a long period of sustained profits growth. Yesterday's half-year statement indicates excellent prospects for the pharmaceuticals division while the group appear to be getting to grips with the long-term problems posed by the retailing side of the business.

In the six months to the end of September pretax profits rose by 24.5 per cent from £52.3m to £65.1m. They would have been a lot better but for a £6m provision in retailing against the clawback of chemists' remuneration by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Even so, retailing profits made a gain against the poor results of the corresponding period and after adding back in

the provision, profit margins in the chemists have shown a marked improvement, rising from 2.87 per cent last time to 4 per cent.

I thought the retailing side had a good second half last year, the current Christmas season is off to a buoyant start and there is evidence that the shop-within-shop concept being experimented at three branches is beginning to do the trick of improving the traditionally low level of average spending by Boots customers.

But it is in the United States that the real excitement for Boots lies. In the first half sales at the US subsidiary rose 70 per cent to £19.3m while profits rose several times over on the back of Rufen which has improved its share of Upjohn's Morris market from 5.5 per cent a year ago to 11 per cent now.

In Britain Nurofen, a new pain killing drug, has already achieved its sales targets in the over-the-counter market for the whole of this year, which augurs well for its success in the US. The US Food and Drugs Administration approval for it is expected soon.

Redland

Everything in Redland's brick and concrete garden is looking rosy. Half time profits to the end of September were up 40 per cent and shareholders get a 13 per cent lift in the interim dividend.

Trading in the second half is continuing at buoyant levels.

and although increases here are unlikely to be as high as the opening half, Redland looks on course for pretax profits of £35.5m for the 12 months to next March.

That would give a 26 per cent profit rise over 1982/83, and show substantial recovery from 1980/81 when profits fell to £46.8m.

In the United Kingdom, profits rose by 14 per cent with the construction materials supplying new housing sector and the repair and maintenance sector particularly strong. West Germany is benefiting from reduced costs and better margins on an upturn in the housing markets. Similar strong housing activity and road spending substantially benefited Redland in the US.

But its Pacific basin associates, Mix Moniers, returned profits below last year's level. However, in the second half these should benefit from a drop in Australian interest rates.

A major boost generally is likely to be seen in the brick industry which has been selling at as much as 60 per cent discount on list prices.

On a group turnover from £493.1m to £526.1m, Redland pushed pretax profits from £39.1m to £40.5m. The figure was £6m above the market's best expectation.

Although good figures had already been anticipated, the share rose 5p to 268p. Redland does not share the gloomy views beginning to come from the construction industry.

Argyll Group profit jumps by £8.1m

By Andrew Cornelius

Argyll Group
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pre-tax profit £18.1m (£10m)
Stated earnings 7.7p (4.6p)
Turnover £697m (£595m)
Net interim dividend 1.75p
Share price 140p down 5p
Dividend payable 20.1.84

developments which were acquired from Dee Corporation in a £6m deal earlier this month. This will bring the number of Presto stores to 150 and Mr Gulliver is confident that he will achieve the target of opening 20 new stores each year by 1985.

Argyll's other retail businesses, which include the Liptons and Templeton stores, also managed strong volume growth, while Mojo and Snowking, the wholesale distribution businesses maintained their contribution.

Trading profits of the former Argyll Foods group increased from £9.2m to £13.7m. ADP, the Scotch whisky division, reported increased trading profits of £4.4m against losses of £52,000 last time, helped by a £290,000 contribution from the acquisition of Barton Brands, the UK drinks business which have Scottish whisky operation.

Barton made increased operating profits of £4.2m on sales of £61.5m with strong growth in demand for gin, vodka and tequila coming through.

There was also an improved contribution from the Liquor-serve group of off-licences.

£27m BSC deal with TI will cut 400 jobs

By Our Financial Staff

TI Group and the British Steel Corporation have agreed a £27m deal to rationalise seamless tube manufacturing interests in Corby and Wednesfield in the West Midlands with the loss of 400 jobs.

The two companies said

yesterday that the decision to establish a new company to be called Seamless Tubes could lead to the closure of TI's Pilger Mill in Wednesfield and the hot mill section of BSC's plug mill at Corby.

BSC will take a 74.5 per cent

stake in the new company and

TI Group a 25.5 per cent stake.

The new company will employ

1,200 people and help ensure

the essence of the plan is to

close BSC's loss-making plug

mill in Corby and transfer

production to the TI plant at

Wednesfield which is regarded

as the most modern plant in

the British steel industry.

that Britain remains competitive in the seamless tube market where there is oversupply of 300,000 tonnes each year.

TI and

TI first

discussed

the possibility of merging their

tube manufacturing businesses

in 1979. But after a brief

upsurge in demand from the oil

industry the talks lapsed and

did not resume again until the

market turned down again

about 15 months ago.

The essence of the plan is to

close BSC's

loss-making

plug

mill

in

Corby

and

transfer

production

to

the

TI

plant

at

Wednesfield

which

is

regarded

as

the

most

modern

plant

in

the

British

steel

industry

at

Corby

and

transfer

production

to

the

TI

plant

at

Wednesfield

which

is

regarded

as

the

most

modern

plant

in

the

British

steel

industry

at

Corby

and

transfer

production

to

the

TI

plant

at

Wednesfield

which

is

regarded

as

the

most

modern

plant

in

the

British

steel

Japan Two: Graham Searjeant and John Lawless look at the export circus

Shadow boxing that keeps export drives in low gear

task for the sake of machinery exporters.

Since Britain is still running an overall trading surplus, it has no local trade grievance against Japan. The existence of an imbalance between two individual countries is an irrelevance, an intrinsic element in a multilateral world trade system.

If there is a problem it lies not in imports from Japan so much as the failure of exports to Japan to match the potential of a single market of 115 million people with high discretionary spending power.

Why is this so? For some time, exporters have not been able to complain about Japanese tariffs. Though these are still skewed against certain exportable products, the old protection has long gone. In case for instance, Japan levies no tariff, though we levy more than 10 per cent.

The emphasis then switched to non-tariff barriers. At the seminar, for instance, BL's Mr Ray Horrocks, who sells a negligible 1,200 Jaguars and 400 Minis a year to Japan (about the same as 10 years ago) explained that he had "a superb relationship with Honda. But once you get head-to-head with Japanese administration and bureaucracy, you have enormous problems.

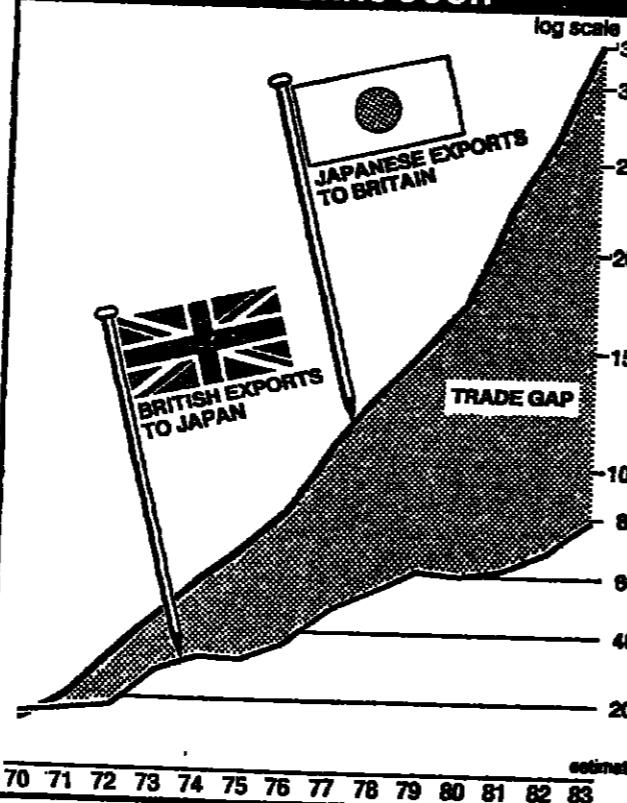
Once when we put an additional serial number on to our engine block, they stopped our car. And when I asked them to change the serial number on one component within a lamp-

It was Paris the Japanese businessmen were dreading

assembly we fitted, they did the same thing.

Mr Keinosuke Inazumi of the Japan Automobile Importers Association could plausibly deflate this argument as largely a thing of the past. And Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) can point to its trade ombudsman, char-

JAPAN TRADE TURNS SOUR



plaints of bureaucratic obstructions, to its current review of standards and testing procedures, or to its 124 business consultants stationed in European cities to aid the distressed would-be importer.

That leaves a general feeling of sheer frustration as European exporters are urged to be patient and try harder. "British companies export something like 30 per cent of our GNP yet we find it extraordinarily difficult to export to Japan", charged the CBI's Mr Ken Edwards. "There must be positive discrimination to encourage imports".

JETRO, the Japan External Trade Organization, which is undergoing a schizophrenic about-face from export to import promotion can even provide answers to that. Japan has recently introduced an interest rate subsidy for importers. The prime minister Mr Nakasone himself earlier this year appealed to increments

Japanese people for their "understanding and co-operation in welcoming foreign manufactured goods and investment", not a plea too many democratic politicians would hazard in election year.

Yet the Nomura Research Institute is still forecasting a rise from \$7 billion to \$21 billion in Japan's current account balance of payments this year, with only a marginal fall next year.

Leaving America's self-imposed exchange-rate handicap to one side, is there any reason why Japan, as the champion industrial country, should not run a continuing trade surplus matched by investment abroad, just as Britain did in the old days?

Perhaps the emphasis on exports to Japan should be seen merely as an elaborate form of shadow-boxing, a proxy for the real battle to limit (or safeguard) Japanese exports.

There is little evidence that

Japan as a market consonant in importance with its position as the world's number two economy.

There are, for instance, more than 10 times as many Japanese business people working in the European Community countries as European traders in Japan. The British export marketing centre in Tokyo, a branch of the Heath era, has closed, despite Japanese aid in recent years.

It should be said, however, that the trade department's Export to Japan unit is one of its most vigorous and the only one devoted to a single country.

Perhaps the biggest cultural factor behind the trade imbalance is the language barrier. English has been Japan's first foreign language since the war. Yet in Britain, only four British universities have schools of Japanese, some of those aided by Japan. The first sign that we were taking the Japanese market seriously would be a rapid explosion of Japanese language teaching in this country.

Britain sells about £800 million of industrial and consumer goods annually to Japan, with a highly successful trade in pharmaceuticals and ethnic luxury goods from cashmere to dartboards.

The biggest opportunities in the Japanese market lie in food. Perhaps, despite all the bluster, Britain's exporters are right to give greater priority to Europe, the Middle East and rising Commonwealth markets.

There must be positive discrimination to help imports

As hard-headed new British Overseas Trade Board study of opportunities for Anglo-Japanese joint ventures in the transport sector, while pointing to specialized markets for fire-fighting vehicles and the like, warns that "we cannot overstress the problems in the long and difficult task of pursuing these opportunities. Anyone with the

lack of will, finance and perseverance to commit themselves fully would be well advised not to attempt it."

Between the lines, the report implies that the best hope is to form joint ventures to neutralize Japanese encroachment in existing third country markets.

Some of the complaints at last week's seminar point the same way. Japan's motor distributors, it seems, are already tied up with Japanese firms. Middle managers, who often make the real purchasing decisions, need re-education to accept imports.

Yet these are precisely the conditions which prevailed in Britain a generation ago, until industrial decay, bad design and unreliable, strike-hit domestic supplies opened the way for a re-consideration of foreign goods. Given these problems, it is clear that if British industry was to make any concerted assault on the Japanese market, tactics employed by Japanese industry.

We would set up substantial presence on the ground in

English is Japan's first foreign language

Japan. We should exploit our many superb but under-promoted international brand names to sell a wider range of goods.

And we should adopt the rifle-shot approach, targeting certain areas for export pushes by a combination of collaborating firms.

Ironically, Japan's huge appetites for eating humble pie as a cheap method of appeasing European industry tends to deter any such heroic assault by offering the ever-satirizing prospect of unofficial protection against Japanese imports on the one hand and red carpet treatment for our goods on the other.

Japan's government and industry is highly cautious. It might be better if they took a more aggressive line, refusing to renew voluntary restraint agreements and challenging Europe to live up to its formal free trade policy.

Only when all hopes of protectionism are gone will European businessmen be forced to stop whingeing and take the Japanese market seriously.

London in late bid to make its mark

Industrial notebook

London in late bid to make its mark

A meeting at the House of Commons today will attempt to create a rallying force to bring

an EEC agency to London.

The Prime Minister is keen

to have the agency - the

Community Trade Marks Of-

ice - in this country. It would

be a manifestation of the

German Chancellor, Herr

Kohl, and the Bavarian leader,

Herr Strauss - and the

understanding between them

and the German business

community a commitment and

an ability to press hard in

Brussels for the trade mark

office to be sited in Munich.

So tempting is the office that

a number of other British cities,

among them Birmingham,

Manchester and Swansea, put

in bids at one time or another.

This was embarrassing for the

Government since it had

told Brussels that London was its preferred site.

Until the office is set up,

manufacturers must register -

and protect - their trade mark

in each of the 10 EEC

countries, each with its own

language and procedures. Most

applicants to the British office

are EEC companies.

In this country, Trade Mark

No. 1, registered when the

Department of Trade's registry

opened in 1876, was the red

triangle which adorns the

labels of Bass beers. No. 2 was

another drinks company, the

Monastery of La Grande

Chartreuse, followed by the

King of Saxony who was

determined to protect in Britain

the marks used by the "Royal

Manufactury of Meissen."

The millionaire mark, regis-

tered eight years ago, was by

Pierre Fabre, a French phar-

macaceuticals company.

Mrs Thatcher is having

circulated copies of the Greater

London Council's pitch for the

office. Given that the Govern-

ment is pledged to abolishing

the GLC, the document could

become a collector's item.

The siting of the new office

is likely to be settled within six

months. But a visitor to the

office of the EEC Com-

missioner responsible for the

office, Herr Karl-Heinz Nar-

jes, can away with the

impression that London, the

home of not one EEC institu-

tion, has a long way to go to

catch up other European cities.

The Hague is being spoken

of as a front runner, but

Munich is also a strong

contender. Five years ago, the

EFC patent office went to Munich after another uncoordinated attempt by Britain. Having the patent office is one advantage that Munich has over London. It would be a manifestation of the German commitment to the EEC (and vice versa) and a small but visible demonstration to Mrs Thatcher's electorate of Community membership.

Trade marks are a motif or word or name registered by a manufacturer and used to make products immediately recognizable.

A trade mark is valuable property, and so is the trade marks office. The Commission believes it would handle more than 15,000 "proceedings" a year. It would employ about 200 people, but perhaps another 1,800 would be employed in the offices of trade mark agents and lawyers.

But the case for London has been put forward timidly and with a lack of coordination. London is far from being favourite to receive the office.

Today's late rallying call has been organized by Iain Mills, the Conservative MP for Meriden, West Midlands, and parliamentary private secretary to Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. He has invited the Lord Mayor of London, peers, MPs, MEPs, trade mark agents and big trademark holders in industry.

Mr Mills wants the participants to form a national committee for the siting of the trade mark office in London. It would then "call a meeting of anybody who is interested, and get the entire three sections - commerce and industry, the trade marks profession and Parliament - all working together".

The siting of the new office is likely to be settled within six months. But a visitor to the office of the EEC Com-

missioner responsible for the office, Herr Karl-Heinz Nar- jes, can away with the impression that London, the

home of not one EEC institu-

tion, has a long way to go to

catch up other European cities.

The Hague is being spoken

of as a front runner, but

Munich is also a strong

contender. Five years ago, the

GLC, the document could

become a collector's item.

Yet neither Mrs Thatcher

nor Mr Tebbit can argue in

Brussels... as the Germans

can... that they "cannot" give

ground because they are being

leashed on by MPs, in turn

under pressure from trade

mark agents and trade holders.

According to Mr Mills, "the

level of House of Commons

interest in those days in

intellectual property was just

about zero. It's now about zero

plus one or two."

Ross Davies

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Village shops look to the giants for help

By Derek Harris

A plan aimed at rescuing up to 3,000 village shops now running into financial problems is under discussion between the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (Cosira) and the Retail Consortium, which represents more than 90 per cent of Britain's retailers.

The major clearing banks and local authorities are likely to be drawn into the discussions.

One possibility is that big multiple retailers like J Sainsbury, Tesco Stores, Marks & Spencer and British Home Stores may help by seconding executives for counselling work with the village shops.

The plan has sprung out of pioneering work by Cosira, part of the Development Commission, in rescuing village shops where the retailer is the only shop in a village. Cosira had already widened its scheme from rural areas of special need to the whole of England because of the size of the problem.

There are about 12,000 villages with a single shop, according to Mr John White, Cosira's retail officer, whose team of retail consultants for counselling work among village

shops has recently been strengthened to eight. He estimates that 6,000 of these are likely to go to the wall within five years unless something is done to help them.

He said: "If the right skill and expertise can be injected, half of those under threat could be saved to the point where at least they would be breaking even."

Cosira research suggests that

the typical village shop with a turnover of £60,000 a year is barely producing a net profit.

Initial discussions between Cosira and the Retail Consortium were held this week and the Consortium's Food Policy Committee has agreed to consider detailed plans to be drawn up by Cosira.

The committee's chairman, Mr Terence Spratt, chairman and managing director of Safeway Food Stores, said:

"Small shops can survive even when there is a big supermarket nearby provided they go for specialist areas of goods and the sort of personal service which the big multiples by their very nature cannot give in the same way."

£12m for new enterprise

By Wayne Linton

Merchant bankers Guinness Mahon in partnership with a specialist company, Venture Founders, that provides high-risk capital for small businesses and pure start-ups, are making £12m available for new schemes, new companies or small businesses seeking to expand.

The Guinness Mahon Venture Founders Fund already has £3m committed and is seeking to raise a further £4m. The sources of capital are mainly local authority and corporate pension funds backed up by insurance company money.

The new fund has a

particular niche because the new Business Expansion Schemes have diverted a great deal of capital away from greenfield projects. Mr Charles Duff, a director of Venture Founders, said that the company is particularly keen to invest in new projects.

Unlike the BES funds, Venture Founders will not be charging the companies fees.

They will also provide a non-executive director to help with management and financial control. Initially, the fund will make between £100,000 to £500,000 available but more can be forthcoming as a business expands.

Another idea being explored by Mr White is the setting up of an investment fund which through loans or grants could help shops judged to be socially necessary.

Typically a shopkeeper could be helped to install modern cash tills and other equipment such as till cabinets.

There have already been some attempts to help small shops on these lines. Northumberland County Council has been running a grant scheme in rural areas which has enabled shopkeepers to buy equipment.

● Contact: Cosira, 141 Castle Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 3TP; telephone (0722) 336255.

■ A one-day conference to investigate the problems facing

Another idea being explored by Mr White is the setting up of an investment fund which through loans or grants could help shops judged to be socially necessary.

Typically a shopkeeper could be helped to install modern cash tills and other equipment such as till cabinets.

There have already been some attempts to help small

shops on these lines. Northumberland County Council has been running a grant scheme in rural areas which has enabled shopkeepers to buy equipment.

● Contact: Co-operative Development Agency, 20 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7TJ.

■ A one-day conference to investigate the problems facing

CDA hunting for cash

The Co-operative Development Agency, with a life extended by the Government for six years to continue promoting industrial and other co-operatives, has gained new powers to raise money from the sector. Eventually it could mean grants and loans for co-operatives. Derek Harris writes.

The most immediate expansion of the agency's work will be in at least doubling the number of executives seconded from established companies to act as

co-operators, especially those newly-forming. Mr

George Jones, the agency's director, has already seen the

hopes of co-operatives jump by a

half in the past 12 months, with the

agency involved in rather more

than a half of them.

Government funding of the agency will be running at £200,000 a year but Mr Jones hopes to

increase this by as much again by

tapping EEC sources and private

sector industry and commerce.

Companies have continued to pay

executive's salaries when they are

seconded to agency work for a

period.

Contact: Co-operative

Development Agency, 20 Albert

Embankment, London SE1 7TJ.

■ A one-day conference to

investigate the problems facing

MR FRIDAY Ken Payne



'Good heavens, no! We're not discriminating against you - we don't like ANY small firms!' small and medium-sized retailers will be held at the Hilton Hotel, London, on December 13. It is the third of a series organized by the Retail Consortium.

Attendance is free because the costs are being met by the EEC as part of its programme of assistance highlighted this year. The second seminar in the series, being held today in Glasgow was sold out some time ago and only a few places are left at the London seminar.

Contact: Letters only to the Retail Consortium, Palladium House, 1 Argyll Street, London W1A 1AD.

A whole new world of Minors back from the dead

Charles Ware has turned a conservation philosophy to profit. His Morris Minor Centre in Bath, dedicated to the restoration of the cars that have become classics, offers what he claims is a dramatically cheaper way of motoring through refurbishing an elderly car.

The already successful venture will be expanded next year through half a dozen franchise deals with garages throughout the country, writes Geoffrey Ellis.

Ware left with Minors, argues that rather than spending heavily on a new car, with built-in obsolescence and depreciating capital, money can be better spent on an elderly car, fully refurbished, body. By doing this, he claims the cost per mile could show a drop from 21.59 pence to 16.61 pence.

His business, which has grown over the last eight years now has 34 employees

workshops need all their space for production leaving little for administration.

Tenants in the first phase include a manufacturer of airbrake components, a motor accessories distributor, a roadworks contractor and a manufacturer of pre-cast concrete products. There are also two start-ups - a business supplying and hiring survey equipment and a recycler of non-ferrous metals - in other words, an old-fashioned scrap merchant.

Mr Laurie O'Neill, the general manager of Entep Properties, part of Entep Trust, the consortium set up by Shell and the local authorities, said it was trying to cover the whole commercial scene. Businesses are expected to show a normal cash flow. "It's not a protected environment in that sense. We offer the lowest possible prices."

Advice is also available for those who want it but there is no pressure to take it. Mr O'Neill said: "If a firm is very successful over say two years and wants to move into a 10,000 sq ft unit the disciplines they face here will allow them to face real life."

authorities, one of which received a £300,000 Government grant to help get it off the ground.

The site provides 22 units ranging in size from 300sq ft - about the size of a large garage - to 1,800 sq ft. Since the new units became available in June, 16 have been let. Of the remaining six, four are the subject of discussions.

The rents are inclusive of insurance and other charges and work out at about £90 a month for the smallest units and £300 for the largest - levels which are hardly commercial and considerably undercut the rents which might be charged by the English Industrial Estates Corporation. The rents are paid monthly with a month's notice to quit. This means that if a would-be entrepreneur is faced with failure he is not saddled with a long lease on his premises as an additional worry.

A second phase providing about another 25 units should be ready by January. This phase will include some office space, a lesson learned from the first phase - people working in small workshops need all their space for production leaving little for administration.

But the Canal Bridge Enterprise Centre, just off the M53, combines an information technology resource centre, with 60 students, and a Youth Training Scheme on the same site as the workshops. Youth at each end with work sandwiched in between, as one of the developers put it. Small businesses taking space are given some protection against the full rigours of the outside world but they are not immune to the financial realities of life.

The 72,000 sq ft former Colas factory was originally put on the market by Shell. But it later decided to turn the plant into workshops with the two local

authorities, one of which received a £300,000 Government grant to help get it off the ground.

The site provides 22 units ranging in size from 300sq ft - about the size of a large garage - to 1,800 sq ft. Since the new units became available in June, 16 have been let. Of the remaining six, four are the subject of discussions.

The rents are inclusive of insurance and other charges and work out at about £90 a month for the smallest units and £300 for the largest - levels which are hardly commercial and considerably undercut the rents which might be charged by the English Industrial Estates Corporation. The rents are paid monthly with a month's notice to quit. This means that if a would-be entrepreneur is faced with failure he is not saddled with a long lease on his premises as an additional worry.

A second phase providing about another 25 units should be ready by January. This phase will include some office space, a lesson learned from the first phase - people working in small

workshops need all their space for production leaving little for administration.

But the Canal Bridge Enterprise Centre, just off the M53, combines an information technology resource centre, with 60 students, and a Youth Training Scheme on the same site as the workshops. Youth at each end with work sandwiched in between, as one of the developers put it. Small businesses taking space are given some protection against the full rigours of the outside world but they are not immune to the financial realities of life.

The 72,000 sq ft former Colas factory was originally put on the market by Shell. But it later decided to turn the plant into workshops with the two local

authorities, one of which received a £300,000 Government grant to help get it off the ground.

The site provides 22 units ranging in size from 300sq ft - about the size of a large garage - to 1,800 sq ft. Since the new units became available in June, 16 have been let. Of the remaining six, four are the subject of discussions.

The rents are inclusive of insurance and other charges and work out at about £90 a month for the smallest units and £300 for the largest - levels which are hardly commercial and considerably undercut the rents which might be charged by the English Industrial Estates Corporation. The rents are paid monthly with a month's notice to quit. This means that if a would-be entrepreneur is faced with failure he is not saddled with a long lease on his premises as an additional worry.

A second phase providing about another 25 units should be ready by January. This phase will include some office space, a lesson learned from the first phase - people working in small

workshops need all their space for production leaving little for administration.

But the Canal Bridge Enterprise Centre, just off the M53, combines an information technology resource centre, with 60 students, and a Youth Training Scheme on the same site as the workshops. Youth at each end with work sandwiched in between, as one of the developers put it. Small businesses taking space are given some protection against the full rigours of the outside world but they are not immune to the financial realities of life.

The 72,000 sq ft former Colas factory was originally put on the market by Shell. But it later decided to turn the plant into workshops with the two local

authorities, one of which received a £300,000 Government grant to help get it off the ground.

The site provides 22 units ranging in size from 300sq ft - about the size of a large garage - to 1,800 sq ft. Since the new units became available in June, 16 have been let. Of the remaining six, four are the subject of discussions.

The rents are inclusive of insurance and other charges and work out at about £90 a month for the smallest units and £300 for the largest - levels which are hardly commercial and considerably undercut the rents which might be charged by the English Industrial Estates Corporation. The rents are paid monthly with a month's notice to quit. This means that if a would-be entrepreneur is faced with failure he is not saddled with a long lease on his premises as an additional worry.

A second phase providing about another 25 units should be ready by January. This phase will include some office space, a lesson learned from the first phase - people working in small

workshops need all their space for production leaving little for administration.

But the Canal Bridge Enterprise Centre, just off the M53, combines an information technology resource centre, with 60 students, and a Youth Training Scheme on the same site as the workshops. Youth at each end with work sandwiched in between, as one of the developers put it. Small businesses taking space are given some protection against the full rigours of the outside world but they are not immune to the financial realities of life.

The 72,000 sq ft former Colas factory was originally put on the market by Shell. But it later decided to turn the plant into workshops with the two local

authorities, one of which received a £300,000 Government grant to help get it off the ground.

The site provides 22 units ranging in size from 300sq ft - about the size of a large garage - to 1,800 sq ft. Since the new units became available in June, 16 have been let. Of the remaining six, four are the subject of discussions.

The rents are inclusive of insurance and other charges and work out at about £90 a month for the smallest units and £300 for the largest - levels which are hardly commercial and considerably undercut the rents which might be charged by the English Industrial Estates Corporation. The rents are paid monthly with a month's notice to quit. This means that if a would-be entrepreneur is faced with failure he is not saddled with a long lease on his premises as an additional worry.

A second phase providing about another 25 units should be ready by January. This phase will include some office space, a lesson learned from the first phase - people working in small

workshops need all their space for production leaving little for administration.

But the Canal Bridge Enterprise Centre, just off the M53, combines an information technology resource centre, with 60 students, and a Youth Training Scheme on the same site as the workshops. Youth at each end with work sandwiched in between, as one of the developers put it. Small businesses taking space are given some protection against the full rigours of the outside world but they are not immune to the financial realities of life.

The 72,000 sq ft former Colas factory was originally put on the market by Shell. But it later decided to turn the plant into workshops with the two local

authorities, one of which received a £300,000 Government grant to help get it off the ground.

The site provides 22 units ranging in size from 300sq ft - about the size of a large garage - to 1,800 sq ft. Since the new units became available in June, 16 have been let. Of the remaining six, four are the subject of discussions.

The rents are inclusive of insurance and other charges and work out at about £90 a month for the smallest units and £300 for the largest - levels which are hardly commercial and considerably undercut the rents which might be charged by the English Industrial Estates Corporation. The rents are paid monthly with a month's notice to quit. This means that if a would-be entrepreneur is faced with failure he is not saddled with a long lease on his premises as an additional worry.

A second phase providing about another 25 units should be ready by January. This phase will include some office space, a lesson learned from the first phase - people working in small

workshops need all their space for production leaving little for administration.

But the Canal Bridge Enterprise Centre, just off the M53, combines an information technology resource centre, with 60 students, and a Youth Training Scheme on the same site as the workshops. Youth at each end with work sandwiched in between, as one of the developers put it. Small businesses taking space are given some protection against the full rigours of the outside world but they are not immune to the financial realities of life.

The 72,000 sq ft former Colas factory was originally put on the market by Shell. But it later decided to turn the plant into workshops with the two local

authorities, one of which received a £300,000 Government grant to help get it off the ground.

The site provides 22 units ranging in size from 300sq ft - about the size of a large garage - to 1,800 sq ft. Since the new units became available in June, 16 have

es We have turned a
His Morris Morris
action of the year that is
is a dramatically clear
is monitoring through
an elderly vehicle
already successfully
through a full range
the country, now
with Morris, more
than a new car with
advertising and
capital losses
stressed and body
this, he claims a new
pence to 16.61 per
business, which has
over the last eight years
34 employees

Thomas Borthwick & Sons
Year to 10.1983
Pre-tax profit £3.6m (£368,000)
Sales £10.5m (£258.2m)
Turnover £10.5m (£258.2m)
Net final dividend 0.1p
Share price 25p Yield 0.057

Thomas Borthwick & Sons
which processes meat and
retails it through its Matthews
chain of butchers has continued
its climb from dismal losses and
reported pre-tax profit 10 times
higher than this time last year,
at £3.6m.

But as the company predicted
when it announced half time
profits of £3.09m for the six
months to April, the vast bulk
of these profits were earned at
the beginning of the year. This
was due to the disastrous
drought in Australia and New
Zealand which caused farmers
to send cattle for slaughter
because of a shortage of food.
Now the volume of business is
depressed.

Mr Brian Lund, the financial
director, said the second half
figures were better than he had
expected. The Australian
division made a slight profit
over the whole year.

A nominal dividend of 0.01p
is being paid to retain eligibility
for investment by trustees.

Beef trading from New
Zealand made profits which
offset the earlier losses made on
old season's lamb.

Midland Cattle Products,
which makes suet, lard and
dripping, returned to profit as
did the bakery division. Overall
turnover was marginally higher at
£539.85m as opposed to £536.23m last year. The shares
were unchanged at 25p.

**Ancienne Union Minière
(in liquidation)**
Registered office: 104 Chancery Lane
Bristol Trade Register No. 13,327
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
The shareholders are invited to attend the
General Meeting of shareholders which will be held
on Thursday, 16 December 1983 at 10.30 a.m. at the Society of Merchant
Bankers, 104 Chancery Lane, London, EC4.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton, QC, is the
sole manager of the
company.

Mr. Philip Lawton

Gold calls for random drugs tests on all Britons of Olympic potential

By David Miller

Arthur Gold, the president of the European Athletic Union and chairman of the Sports Council drugs abuse advisory group, yesterday called for voluntary action by all 26 Olympic sports in Britain to eliminate the possible involvement of any British competitor in Los Angeles who has resorted to drugs.

At the CCPR annual conference at Bournemouth, it was suggested that every sport should submit their international and near international competitors to random testing, without warning of time, place, or person, and that the Sports Council would underwrite the cost of this expensive project. Mr Gold further suggested that it would be appropriate if any competitor who refused voluntary testing were as a consequence not selected for the Games.

The British Olympic Association has already suggested to the International Olympic Committee a similar procedure: that 'voluntary testing should be written into the eligibility clause of rule 26. It was agreed at yesterday's conference that such a move within Britain might well for the moment reduce the medal prospects compared with other countries.

Mike Winch, the international shot putter, research scientist and treasurer of the International Athletes Club, made an impassioned plea for more severe action by the authorities on drugs, the use of which, he claimed, was accelerating and becoming increasingly dangerous.

He alleges that many more substances are in use than 10 years ago, including the hormone growth hormone, Somatotropin, which can produce, in excessive doses, the phenomenon of acro-megali, the unnatural enlargement of bones such as the jaw. Winch is adamant that the authorities could have acted six years ago to prevent the now widespread use of the male hormone, Testosterone, which has to a great extent replaced steroids and is more



Gold: voluntary action needed.

difficult to detect because of its natural instance in both men and women. He further alleged that those taking drugs are now able to 'blind' the scientists by the taking of secondary substances which will counterbalance the presence of what is illegal under test conditions.

Winch stated that because drug takers in some countries were several years ahead of the drugs testers, the ability to win medals was now to some extent dominated by the quality of medical back up which those countries could give.

This view was corroborated by Wally Holland, a weightlifter, who said that he had been told by an Eastern European official that the British competitors would always be in more danger if they took drugs, because they would be doing it individually and without guidance, possibly not even knowing exactly what they were taking, whereas Eastern Europeans were 'carefully flushed' to eliminate evidence before they competed.

Robert Stinson, who put through proposals for British athletics at the recent

European meeting in Madrid, and will repeat them in the agenda for next month's International Amateur Athletic Federation meeting in Manila, says that he believes the Eastern Europeans are in a mood to accept more severe legislation if only there would be stronger action in America, where up to now there has been no drug taking at all.

Arthur Gold said that the sports ministers of Western Europe had recommended that Government grant aid should be withheld from any sport which refused the testing, while Charles Palmer, the chairman of the BOA, speaking on behalf of judo, said that an effective life ban was necessary for competitors found positive, never mind how much it might jeopardise subsequent professional earnings.

In a subsequent debate on the prospects for cable television starting next year, both Bill Cotton, managing director of BBC development services and John Bromley, of London Weekend Television, cast doubt on the ability of cable TV to produce 34 hours a week of exclusive sports television of a quality sufficient to persuade an audience of under half a million in the first year to pay, and even more the inclination of sponsors to take a serious interest.

Barrie Gill of Cable Sports and Leisure and Bob Kennedy of Screen Sport had put a strong case for cable TV being able to expand on the necessary limited coverage at present of the four broadcasting channels.

Kennedy made the valid point that cable TV would be screened 'for sports' sake, not television's sake'. Cotton foresaw substantial difficulties in eight to ten years time when cable would possibly have a sufficient audience to make a realistic challenge financially for the events at present 'protected' for the public broadcasters, such as the FA Cup Final and Wimbledon tennis.

BOXING: COUNTDOWN TO WBC HEAVYWEIGHT CONTEST

Holmes belittles Frazier's chances

LAS VEGAS. (AP) — Larry Holmes has told Marvin Frazier that he will deliver his World Boxing Council heavyweight title back to Frazier's hands if he loses to him tonight. But Holmes also told Frazier at a news conference: "I wouldn't want it (the belt) if I were you. The WBC doesn't recognize you."

This was a dig at the WBC, which has refused to sanction the scheduled 12-round bout at Caesars Palace as a title contest because Frazier is not a top 10-ranked contender. However, if Holmes loses, the title would be declared vacant. "I will, if Marvin Frazier beats me, consider Marvin Frazier as champion," Holmes said.

Murad Muhammad, who, with Bob Andreoli, is promoting the bout

denied a rumour that Jose Sulaiman, the WBC president, had told him that if the promoter Don King was given an option for a Frazier bout, tonight's contest fight would be sanctioned. But, Muhammad, added: "I strongly believe that if Don King had the rights to this fight, it would be recognized as a championship."

"I've done all my homework," Frazier said. He is managed and trained by his father, Joe, the former heavyweight champion. The elder Frazier used Holmes as a sparring partner when he was preparing for his second bout against Muhammad Ali in 1974. "Every time I got the report card I got all A's," Marvin said. Referring to criticism that he is

not ready for a boxer of Holmes's experience, "I'm ready."

"I want to say to Marvin Frazier I'm ready too," Holmes. "I didn't get to where I am without being ready. I'm not taking him lightly." However, Holmes feels Frazier is who also has a perfect record.

"There's nothing you can do to me that hasn't been done," Holmes told Frazier. "I've been knocked down, been hit low. But there are a lot of things I can do to you that you've never had done before. You're going to see a lot of things coming at you, you never saw coming at you before." The bout is scheduled to start at two o'clock in the morning.

• The undisputed world light-heavyweight champion, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

The 27-year-old champion took the title from his compatriot Dwight Braxton by a unanimous decision over 15 rounds in Atlantic City, New Jersey in March, and has won all his 23 bouts since turning professional, 16 by knockout.

• Don Curry will defend his World Boxing Association welterweight title against fellow American, Marlow Starling, in Hartford on February 4, the promoter Bob Arum said.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael



Collectors of sporting memorabilia will be boxing clever to win this glittering belt that belonged to Jackie Paterson, Scotland's legendary world flyweight champion, when it comes under the hammer in Christie's sale at Maybole, Ayrshire today (Srikumar Sen writes). It was presented to Paterson by Ring magazine when the little

Scot lifted the world title by knocking out Peter Kane in 61 seconds in Glasgow in 1943.

The red, white and blue silk belt with polished bronze shields decorated with eagle surmounts is expected to sell for between £600 and £1,000. The belt has changed hands several times in the last

decade and has been put up for sale by a Glasgow man.

Paterson, who held five major titles, retired from boxing in 1951, and emigrated to South Africa. He died at the age of 46 — murdered in a bottle fight at a party in Johannesburg in 1966.

Photograph: Ian Stewart

IN BRIEF

Spectators disturb Meo's victim

Tony Meo underlined his improvement over the past year as he knocked John Spencer out of the United Kingdom Snooker championships, sponsored by Coral, at Preston last night.

But afterwards Spencer, who lost 9-5 after starting the session level at 4-4, made an official complaint to the tournament director, Paul Mathewell, about spectators who, about in the large Guild Hall auditorium, "It's diabolical that anyone should be allowed to breeze in and out when a frame is in progress," he said.

Meo now faces the prospect of playing his stable companion, the champion, Steve Davis, in the

quarter-finals next Wednesday. But first Davis has to overcome Willie Thorne tomorrow.

Joe Johnson had earlier crushed David Taylor, the ninth seed, 9-3 to become the first man into the quarter-finals. The 31-year-old qualifier from Bradford needed only 71 minutes to convert a 5-3 overnight lead into an easy victory.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Paul Ringer, the former Welsh Rugby Union international who was sent off at Twickenham in 1980, has been banned for four matches by the Rugby League disciplinary committee.

Ringer, now with Cardiff, was

dismissed in Sunday's match against Huyton. Dalgreen banned, page 28

CRICKET: The confused issue of the captaincy of the Pakistan team was clarified when it was announced that Imran Khan would resume as captain the moment he is fit to play again. He will take over from Zahoor Abbas, who captains the side in the Second Test against Australia beginning in Brisbane today. The Pakistan manager, Iqbal Azam, said that Sarfraz Nawaz had been cleared to come to Australia and was expected to arrive in time for the third test in Adelaide next month.

• The 26-year-old batsman, Iqbal

is to play his first test for Pakistan on November 10.

SPINNING: Jackie Paterson, the

legendary world flyweight champion, when it comes under the hammer in Christie's sale at Maybole, Ayrshire today (Srikumar Sen writes). It was presented to Paterson by Ring magazine when the little

Scot lifted the world title by knocking out Peter Kane in 61 seconds in Glasgow in 1943.

The red, white and blue silk belt with polished bronze shields decorated with eagle surmounts is expected to sell for between £600 and £1,000. The belt has changed hands several times in the last

decade and has been put up for sale by a Glasgow man.

Paterson, who held five major titles, retired from boxing in 1951, and emigrated to South Africa. He died at the age of 46 — murdered in a bottle fight at a party in Johannesburg in 1966.

Photograph: Ian Stewart

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month, Michael

Spink of the United States, defends his title for the first time against Oscar Rivandeneira of Peru at Vancouver today. In his first bout since he captured the title, the undefeated Spink meets a boxer who also has a perfect record.

• The 26-year-old boxer of the month,

CRICKET

Botham takes up command of a variegated flock at Somerset

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The announcement on Wednesday that Surrey were making changes of captain - Geoff Howarth for Roger Knight - was followed yesterday by the news from Somerset that Ian Botham is to take over from Brian Rose. Rose, like Knight, will continue to play and hopes to go into schoolmastering when he gives up cricket, as Knight already has.

Knight is a housemaster at Cranleigh, having taught for several years at Dulwich, his old school. Rose and Millfield (whose headmaster, C. R. M. Atkinson, is also a former captain of Somerset and now their president) are interested in each other.

Botham will be delighted by his appointment. Difficult time though he had when he captained England 12 times between June 1980 and July

1981, he has a burning ambition to get the England job back, to prove that he can do it. He could hardly have had it at a more testing time. In 13 months he led England nine times against West Indies and three against Australia. There were no easy pickings.

It was not so much, though, that England's playing record under Botham consisted of no wins as that his own form declined so dramatically. That he should want, one day, to have another crack at it is perfectly understandable. It may or may not happen. The chances are that the selectors, when they do make a change from Willis, will turn first to Gower, Tavaré or Gatting.

Botham captained Somerset for the last part of last season, after injury had forced Rose to stand down. There was talk

on when Rose withdrew, of a palace revolution. But who would fancy his chance, unless he were a great player or born with a field marshal's baton in his mouth, of reconciling so many contrasting talents as go to make up the present Somerset side.

Rose had under his command the world's greatest batsman in Richards; a former England captain, who when he chooses can be as awkward as a bull in a Long Room, an articulate holder of first-class honours at Cambridge; 10-foot-tall bowler from Barbados who, being so good, knows he can play pretty well on his own terms; a past student of literate humanitarians at Oxford; some young players with an eye on the main chance and older ones who were sons of the Somerset soil and had a loyal local following.

On one or two occasions toward the end of last season, particularly in Somerset's Nat-West Trophy semi-final against Middlesex at Lord's, Botham showed what an inspiration he can be, even when he is captain. By the time he leads Somerset into the field at home next April he will probably have cracked the opposing side's crossbar, playing for Sunthorne, flying solo round the Outer Hebrides, nailed a few pheasants, caught a few salmon and been a sensation in Fiji, New Zealand and Pakistan.

If I were a Somerset member I would go the more eagerly to Tamion knowing that Botham was in charge. So, I fancy, if he were still alive, would John Daniell, one of the great characters and captains of Somerset who is himself, in the words of Raymond Robertson-Glasgow, "the shepherd of a strange flock".

More than 800 Yorkshire County Cricket Club members are urgently being sought because their votes could swing the vote at the special general meeting at Harrogate on December 3. They have not received voting papers because they did not pay their subscriptions this year. But the Yorkshire Members 1984 group are claiming that the member who paid his subscription in 1982 is entitled to vote until December 31 of this year.

RACING: BRADLEY SWITCHES TO MIDNIGHT LOVE IN HENNESSY

1981, he has a burning ambition to get the England job back, to prove that he can do it. He could hardly have had it at a more testing time. In 13 months he led England nine times against West Indies and three against Australia. There were no easy pickings.

It was not so much, though, that England's playing record under Botham consisted of no wins as that his own form declined so dramatically. That he should want, one day, to have another crack at it is perfectly understandable. It may or may not happen. The chances are that the selectors, when they do make a change from Willis, will turn first to Gower, Tavaré or Gatting.

Botham captained Somerset for the last part of last season, after injury had forced Rose to stand down. There was talk

Vengsarkar scores his eighth Test century

Bombay (Reuters) - Dilip Vengsarkar scored his eighth Test century yesterday as India won the better of the opening day of the fourth Test against the West Indies here. At the close of play, India were 259 for four after a second wicket partnership of 133 between Vengsarkar and Gavaskar had put them safely on their way.

It was Vengsarkar's second consecutive Test century, achieved off 135 balls in 201 minutes. He was out caught in the gully trying to square cut David Lloyd, having hit 13 fours and 10 sixes.

Vengsarkar and Gavaskar, who made 48 in 148 minutes, came together when a controversial leg before decision by the umpire M V Goethals, ended Gavaskar's innings with the score 12. Gavaskar had begun with a flourish, striking two fours and scoring all 12 runs from only six balls when he was dismissed.

Gavaskar fell 30 minutes after lunch, bowled by Holding, but Vengsarkar remained at the crease until 20 minutes before tea. The pair had carried the score from 12 to 145 in 28 overs but, after Gavaskar's departure, when he tried to force Holding off the back foot, the scoring rate deteriorated.

After tea India's bunting became less frequent. Shastri offered little variation in his strokes and Malhotra, in his first Test match since India's tour of England last year, seemed tense. He looked vulnerable outside off stump and, with the score 234, Holding had Malhotra, who had been at the wicket for more than two hours and a half, caught behind for 32.

Although Shastri hit three fours, he made only 29 from 103 balls before a light shower put two more overs remaining. Today is another day and India will be pleased to have the experienced Shastri and Binny to face the new ball on the resumption tomorrow.

India's 10-wicket win over the West Indies has been described as a "miracle".

Shastri, who has been a sensation in Fiji, New Zealand and Pakistan.

If I were a Somerset member I would go the more eagerly to Tamion knowing that Botham was in charge. So, I fancy, if he were still alive, would John Daniell, one of the great characters and captains of Somerset who is himself, in the words of Raymond Robertson-Glasgow, "the shepherd of a strange flock".

More than 800 Yorkshire County Cricket Club members are urgently being sought because their votes could swing the vote at the special general meeting at Harrogate on December 3. They have not received voting papers because they did not pay their subscriptions this year. But the Yorkshire Members 1984 group are claiming that the member who paid his subscription in 1982 is entitled to vote until December 31 of this year.

RACING: BRADLEY SWITCHES TO MIDNIGHT LOVE IN HENNESSY

1981, he has a burning ambition to get the England job back, to prove that he can do it. He could hardly have had it at a more testing time. In 13 months he led England nine times against West Indies and three against Australia. There were no easy pickings.

It was not so much, though, that England's playing record under Botham consisted of no wins as that his own form declined so dramatically. That he should want, one day, to have another crack at it is perfectly understandable. It may or may not happen. The chances are that the selectors, when they do make a change from Willis, will turn first to Gower, Tavaré or Gatting.

Botham captained Somerset for the last part of last season, after injury had forced Rose to stand down. There was talk



Sir Ian Trehowen

worst spring for years, turnover and profit have held up well, he said.

This has now left the board with a shortfall of over £1m between the projected income for 1983-84 and the yield of the previous year. "The current levy scheme is estimated to bring in net profits to £174,085. The Tote has now installed computer equipment on every British racecourse except Cartmel.

He said: "Unless the seven per cent cut is restored our uncommitted reserves will be virtually exhausted by March 1985. In the financial year under review, we were able to balance our books and to make only a modest call on our reserves, but since then, our position has deteriorated."

So far bookmakers have refused to meet the board's new demands. Sir Ian pointed out that the levy rates had been reduced last year because bookmakers expected a decline in turnover, but their fears proved groundless. Despite the

British racing could face a financial crisis by 1985 unless bookmakers increase their rates again.

The Tote, the chairman of the Horse-race Betting Levy Board, commented on the board's twenty-second annual report, which is published today. Sir Ian warned that a seven per cent reduction in the levy rates paid by bookmakers last year had put a big question mark over racing's finances.

He said: "Unless the seven per cent cut is restored our uncommitted reserves will be virtually exhausted by March 1985. In the financial year under review, we were able to balance our books and to make only a modest call on our reserves, but since then, our position has deteriorated."

So far bookmakers have refused

to meet the board's new demands.

Sir Ian pointed out that the levy rates had been reduced last year because bookmakers expected a decline in turnover, but their fears proved groundless. Despite the

TENNIS



McEnroe: up in arms over umpires who shake his confidence

Seeds fall but Miss Durie grows in stature

Sydney (Reuters) - Jo Durie established herself as the favourite for the New South Wales Open title with a 6-2, 6-2 victory over her fellow Briton, Anna Hobbs, in the third round here yesterday.

Kathy Jordan, of the United States, the fourth seed, served impressively to beat Catherine Steen, of France, 7-5, 6-3.

Nina Garrison, who had been at the second seed, lost 6-4, 6-2 to Helen Sukova, of Czechoslovakia.

Miss Sukova, aged 18, trailed 4-1 in the first set but then won six consecutive games.

Miss Garrison joined top-seeded Hans Mandlikova, of Czechoslovakia, who had lost to Elizabeth Sayers of Australia on Tuesday, fifth-seeded Carling Bassett, of Canada, seventh-seeded Barbara Potter of the United States, and ninth-seeded West German Claudia Kohde-Kilsch as seeded casualties.

RESULTS: 1. DURIE (GB) 6/3 6/2; HOBBS (GB) 6/3 6/2; 2. KATHY JORDAN (US) 6/3 6/2; 3. NINA GARRISON (GB) 6/3 6/2; 4. HELEN SUKOVA (CZE) 6/3 6/2; 5. ANITA H. A. GAMES (GB) 6/3 6/2; 6. R. DULON (GB) 6/3 6/2; 7. K. JORDAN (US) 6/3 6/2; 8. R. BISHOP (GB) 6/3 6/2; 9. C. BASSETT (CAN) 6/3 6/2; 10. B. POTTER (US) 6/3 6/2; 11. C. KOHDE-KILSCH (GER) 6/3 6/2.

1981, he has a burning ambition to get the England job back, to prove that he can do it. He could hardly have had it at a more testing time. In 13 months he led England nine times against West Indies and three against Australia. There were no easy pickings.

It was not so much, though,

that England's playing record under Botham consisted of no wins as that his own form declined so dramatically. That he should want, one day, to have another crack at it is perfectly understandable. It may or may not happen. The chances are that the selectors, when they do make a change from Willis, will turn first to Gower, Tavaré or Gatting.

Botham captained Somerset for the last part of last season, after injury had forced Rose to stand down. There was talk

on when Rose withdrew, of a palace revolution. But who would fancy his chance, unless he were a great player or born with a field marshal's baton in his mouth, of reconciling so many contrasting talents as go to make up the present Somerset side.

Rose had under his command the world's greatest batsman in Richards; a former England captain, who when he chooses can be as awkward as a bull in a Long Room, an articulate holder of first-class honours at Cambridge; 10-foot-tall bowler from Barbados who, being so good, knows he can play pretty well on his own terms; a past student of literate humanitarians at Oxford; some young players with an eye on the main chance and older ones who were sons of the Somerset soil and had a loyal local following.

On one or two occasions toward the end of last season, particularly in Somerset's Nat-West Trophy semi-final against Middlesex at Lord's, Botham showed what an inspiration he can be, even when he is captain. By the time he leads Somerset into the field at home next April he will probably have cracked the opposing side's crossbar, playing for Sunthorne, flying solo round the Outer Hebrides, nailed a few pheasants, caught a few salmon and been a sensation in Fiji, New Zealand and Pakistan.

If I were a Somerset member I would go the more eagerly to Tamion knowing that Botham was in charge. So, I fancy, if he were still alive, would John Daniell, one of the great characters and captains of Somerset who is himself, in the words of Raymond Robertson-Glasgow, "the shepherd of a strange flock".

More than 800 Yorkshire County Cricket Club members are urgently being sought because their votes could swing the vote at the special general meeting at Harrogate on December 3. They have not received voting papers because they did not pay their subscriptions this year. But the Yorkshire Members 1984 group are claiming that the member who paid his subscription in 1982 is entitled to vote until December 31 of this year.

RACING: BRADLEY SWITCHES TO MIDNIGHT LOVE IN HENNESSY

1981, he has a burning ambition to get the England job back, to prove that he can do it. He could hardly have had it at a more testing time. In 13 months he led England nine times against West Indies and three against Australia. There were no easy pickings.

It was not so much, though,

that England's playing record under Botham consisted of no wins as that his own form declined so dramatically. That he should want, one day, to have another crack at it is perfectly understandable. It may or may not happen. The chances are that the selectors, when they do make a change from Willis, will turn first to Gower, Tavaré or Gatting.

Botham captained Somerset for the last part of last season, after injury had forced Rose to stand down. There was talk

on when Rose withdrew, of a palace revolution. But who would fancy his chance, unless he were a great player or born with a field marshal's baton in his mouth, of reconciling so many contrasting talents as go to make up the present Somerset side.

Rose had under his command the world's greatest batsman in Richards; a former England captain, who when he chooses can be as awkward as a bull in a Long Room, an articulate holder of first-class honours at Cambridge; 10-foot-tall bowler from Barbados who, being so good, knows he can play pretty well on his own terms; a past student of literate humanitarians at Oxford; some young players with an eye on the main chance and older ones who were sons of the Somerset soil and had a loyal local following.

On one or two occasions toward the end of last season, particularly in Somerset's Nat-West Trophy semi-final against Middlesex at Lord's, Botham showed what an inspiration he can be, even when he is captain. By the time he leads Somerset into the field at home next April he will probably have cracked the opposing side's crossbar, playing for Sunthorne, flying solo round the Outer Hebrides, nailed a few pheasants, caught a few salmon and been a sensation in Fiji, New Zealand and Pakistan.

If I were a Somerset member I would go the more eagerly to Tamion knowing that Botham was in charge. So, I fancy, if he were still alive, would John Daniell, one of the great characters and captains of Somerset who is himself, in the words of Raymond Robertson-Glasgow, "the shepherd of a strange flock".

More than 800 Yorkshire County Cricket Club members are urgently being sought because their votes could swing the vote at the special general meeting at Harrogate on December 3. They have not received voting papers because they did not pay their subscriptions this year. But the Yorkshire Members 1984 group are claiming that the member who paid his subscription in 1982 is entitled to vote until December 31 of this year.

RACING: BRADLEY SWITCHES TO MIDNIGHT LOVE IN HENNESSY

1981, he has a burning ambition to get the England job back, to prove that he can do it. He could hardly have had it at a more testing time. In 13 months he led England nine times against West Indies and three against Australia. There were no easy pickings.

It was not so much, though,

that England's playing record under Botham consisted of no wins as that his own form declined so dramatically. That he should want, one day, to have another crack at it is perfectly understandable. It may or may not happen. The chances are that the selectors, when they do make a change from Willis, will turn first to Gower, Tavaré or Gatting.

Botham captained Somerset for the last part of last season, after injury had forced Rose to stand down. There was talk

on when Rose withdrew, of a palace revolution. But who would fancy his chance, unless he were a great player or born with a field marshal's baton in his mouth, of reconciling so many contrasting talents as go to make up the present Somerset side.

Rose had under his command the world's greatest batsman in Richards; a former England captain, who when he chooses can be as awkward as a bull in a Long Room, an articulate holder of first-class honours at Cambridge; 10-foot-tall bowler from Barbados who, being so good, knows he can play pretty well on his own terms; a past student of literate humanitarians at Oxford; some young players with an eye on the main chance and older ones who were sons of the Somerset soil and had a loyal local following.

On one or two occasions toward the end of last season, particularly in Somerset's Nat-West Trophy semi-final against Middlesex at Lord's, Botham showed what an inspiration he can be, even when he is captain. By the time he leads Somerset into the field at home next April he will probably have cracked the opposing side's crossbar, playing for Sunthorne, flying solo round the Outer Hebrides, nailed a few pheasants, caught a few salmon and been a sensation in Fiji, New Zealand and Pakistan.

If I were a Somerset member I would go the more eagerly to Tamion knowing that Botham was in charge. So, I fancy, if he were still alive, would John Daniell, one of the great characters and captains of Somerset who is himself, in the words of Raymond Robertson-Glasgow, "the shepherd of a strange flock".

More than 800 Yorkshire County Cricket Club members are urgently being sought because their votes could swing the vote at the special general meeting at Harrogate on December 3. They have not received voting papers because they did not pay their subscriptions this year. But the Yorkshire Members 1984 group are claiming that the member who paid his subscription in 1982 is entitled to vote until December 31 of this year.

RACING: BRADLEY SWITCHES TO MIDNIGHT LOVE IN HENNESSY

1981, he has a burning ambition to get the England job back, to prove that he can do it. He could hardly have had it at a more testing time. In 13 months he led England nine times against West Indies and three against Australia. There were no easy pickings.

It was not so much, though,

that England's playing record under Botham consisted of no wins as that his own form declined so dramatically. That he should want, one day, to have another crack at it is perfectly understandable. It may or may not happen. The chances are that the selectors, when they do make a change from Willis, will turn first to Gower, Tavaré or Gatting.

Botham captained Somerset for the last part of last

GOLF

Bob Hope Classic falls into an irredeemable bunker of its own making

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

The Bob Hope Classic, which has been held at Moor Park for the last four seasons, has been cancelled. Yesterday's announcement will be received with mixed emotions. Professional golfers loathed it, although it offered them valuable prize-money; a rubber-necking public, turning up in ever-increasing numbers, lapped it up; and the main beneficiary, the Stars Organisation for Spastics (SOS), came to rely on it as an important source of income.

The tournament has founded on the miscalculation of the costs when it was inaugurated with a presidential flourish from across the Atlantic in 1980. For the first two years the losses climbed to £500,000 and, although the last two years have provided a profit, the possibility of an early writing-off of the debts was remote.

John Spurling, the organizer of the tournament, attributes the collapse to the adverse publicity he had been receiving.

"People have responded to this publicity," he said. "And although this is not true, they feel we have been ripping off the tournament. Unfortunately, there is no action we can take about innuendo."

Mr Spurling, whose other business interests lie in advertising, property and mail order, estimated his personal losses at between £150,000 and £200,000.

The tournament certainly received some hostile publicity,

partly on the tiny amount for charity that emerged from the mountain of commercial endeavour. The SOS payments, welcome though they no doubt were, were tiny fractions of the budget. This year the tournament cost £900,000 to promote, bringing not only Bob Hope and former President Gerald Ford, with an army of security men, to this country, but also such celebrities as Telly Savalas and James Garner and some whose reputation lay behind them in the United States.

There was, too, a reluctance to put all the cards on the table, face upwards. Not until the third year was it revealed that the first two years had operated at a serious loss and that payment to, among others, SOS and the Ethelred Little Theatre (a cause near to Bob Hope's heart since he had been born in the year, have dropped out after a single season.

Ken Schofield, secretary of the PGA European Tour, seemed undismayed by yesterday's announcement. "It is virtually certain that the Classic will be replaced on the calendar," he said. "We do not expect this to be a blank week in September".

But one way and another, Mr Schofield is earning his salary as the main provider of sponsors for the tour, since he must find someone to underwrite the Masters, now that Silk Cut, who replaced Dunlop with such apparent enthusiasm earlier in the year, have dropped out after a single season.

There is good news on the other hand (except within the Royal College of Physicians) that the Benson and Hedges Tournament, which comes under the same aegis as Silk Cut, will probably survive.

Gallaher's, the tobacco company concerned, have come round to accepting a clash next year with the United States PGA championships and the certain defection of Severiano Ballesteros, Nick Faldo and maybe one or two others. "But we would not wish that to happen again," an announcement is expected on Monday.

HOCKEY

Depleted Sussex could still trouble Surrey

By Joyce Whitehead

Chelsea College and Burgess Hill are setting the pace in the Sussex Indoor League. Chelsea showed their mettle on Wednesday with victories over East Grinstead (8-4) and South Saxons (9-3). In the other match East Grinstead beat South Saxons 5-4.

There are three county championship matches in the southern territory tomorrow. Sussex, to meet South in Tunbridge Wells, will be without three of their key players. Judith Davies and Caroline Williams will be at Welsh trials and Sandy Lister is away after a family bereavement. This leaves a young and slightly inexperienced side but so keen are they to do well that Surrey may not have an easy

task. Surrey beat Hampshire 2-0 last week and have two strong link players in Karen Brown and Ruth Hine. As both teams will be playing a system anything could happen.

Oxfordshire play Hampshire at Bisham Abbey and Middlesex are at home to Berkshire at Windmill Hill where they stay favourites. Tomorrow sees the first of the West's three county championship games and all six counties will be in action. Hereford and Dorset at Llanelli, L.H.C., Cornwall and Avon at St Austell, Wiltshire and Devon in Trowbridge and Somerset v Gloucestershire still unbeaten in five matches at Morlais.

It is also the East's first appearance in championship matches and Parker's Pie, Cambridge is the ground for Cambridge v Essex and Hertfordshire v Lincolnshire. Hertfordshire hope that Fenella Simpson back in the side Chris Duffett will have more support. On Sunday Huntingdonshire play Lincolnshire at Arreton Gate, Peterborough and Kent play Norfolk on the

Surrey's chance for revenge

Surrey, who have lost twice to Middlesex, first in their group match and then in the South final, could meet them for the third time in the quarter-final round of the county championship. The draw for which was announced yesterday. First, however, Surrey must beat the Royal Air Force in the preliminary round on January 29 next year. (Sydney Franks writes).

Yorkshire, who have already won the northern title, will be accompanied in the national rounds by either Lancashire or Cheshire, who will play each other on Boxing Day. Lancashire, the Cheshire county champions, must win for Cheshire, a draw will be enough.

Eight of the nine Midlands counties play on Sunday. Leicestershire beat Worcester 11-0 last week and could do the same against Shropshire at Lilleshall.

Surrey beat Hampshire 2-0 last

week and have two strong link players in Karen Brown and Ruth Hine. As both teams will be playing a system anything could happen.

Oxfordshire play Hampshire at Bisham Abbey and Middlesex are at home to Berkshire at Windmill Hill where they stay favourites.

Tomorrow sees the first of the West's three county championship games and all six counties will be in action. Hereford and Dorset at Llanelli, L.H.C., Cornwall and Avon at St Austell, Wiltshire and Devon in Trowbridge and Somerset v Gloucestershire still unbeaten in five matches at Morlais.

It is also the East's first appearance in championship matches and Parker's Pie, Cambridge is the ground for Cambridge v Essex and Hertfordshire v Lincolnshire. Hertfordshire hope that Fenella Simpson back in the side Chris Duffett will have more support. On Sunday Huntingdonshire play Lincolnshire at Arreton Gate, Peterborough and Kent play Norfolk on the

VOLLEYBALL

Sponsors go softly softly

By Paul Harrison

The English Volleyball Association expect to gain a new sponsor in time for next season. The sponsor is Brivinc, the soft drinks company, and Richard Callicott, the chairman of the EVA, believes that their league sponsorship will be worth around £28,000 over three years.

It had been hoped that Brivinc would join forces with the EVA this season, but with no final deal so far struck and the league programme halfway through it is obvious that the best place would be to start afresh next season. It is possible, however, that Brivinc will sponsor some individual events later this season.

In another development, the EVA have persuaded the United States and Japanese women's teams to visit London en route to a pre-Olympic tournament in Moscow in May next year. The teams, two of the strongest in the world, will play each other in London on May 25.

Four venues are being considered: Wembley, the Albert Hall, Alexandra Palace and Crystal Palace. It should be the highest quality women's volleyball ever seen in this country.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

Fourth division

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCH: Barnet v Cambridge (7.15).

OTHER SPORT

REAL TENNIS: British Open singles and doubles (at Queen's Club); UK Championship (at Guttmann, Preston, 2.30 and 7.30).



Holmes: striving for fitness

Welsh hopes pinned on Holmes's knee

By Gerald Davies

Terry Holmes went back to hospital this week for what must surely be his last attempt to get fit for this season. It is almost six months since the Lions played the first international of their tour against the All Blacks in Christchurch where a seemingly innocuous incident forced Holmes to retire from the game and subsequently the tour. Jumping and stretching to take a ball at the end of a lineout, Holmes landed and twisted his knee so awkwardly that the ligaments surrounding the joint and the capsule at the back were ruptured. An operation has not been considered necessary although he has been under medical supervision since the incident on June 4.

Although he has been training for quite some time there is still fluid on the knee and movement remains unstable. The purpose of his 48-hour stay at Rhydalar hospital near Cardiff this week was to elevate the knee in the hope that the fluid would drain away. Holmes had originally intended to play a couple of weeks ago but decided that

another month's rest would be advantageous. He hopes to play a match or two before Christmas but optimism about his full recovery is in short supply.

Given the present despondency about the prospects of the Welsh in the championship, there are some who would be quite happy to see him perform only in the four internationals. Others believe he should take a holiday, the only proviso being that he turns up at Twickenham in March for the England v Scotland match.

It is doubtful whether any one player in recent years has had the key, not so much to victory, but to lifting sagging morale.

Of the current Welsh players, Holmes alone can give an identity to a team which, at the moment, is faceless and ordinary. Without his presence and commitment, it remains anonymous. The Welsh supporters, with a dearth of talent and experience in the national squad, are forced to recognize that any change of fortune depends uniquely on the fitness of one man.

MacNeill is on the mend

Uppingham lose their unbeaten record

Schools rugby by Michael Stevenson

Uppingham, after a thoroughly

sound start to the season, winning three and drawing three to be unbeaten after six matches, lost successively to Bedford (6-3) and Sedbergh (12-3). Bedford's points came from two penalties by Nutt to a drop goal from Kennedy for the losers, who were beaten rather more decisively by Sedbergh but earned much credit in the process.

Uppingham had not conceded a single try previously and the excellence of their cover, especially by the back row, made Sedbergh work hard for victory, through tries from Payne and Yeoman, with Carling and Alban contributing the conversions. Lewis kicked Uppingham's penalty.

Although the pushing offence is the one quoted by the disciplinary committee, which met in Leeds yesterday, spectators and other observers at the match allege that Dalgreen was so incensed that he had a fierce on-field altercation with Reg Bowden, his manager-coach, before going down the tunnel at the referee's request.

Dalgreen has been in trouble for disciplinary offences several times before, with Fulham and with his earlier club Warrington, and assaulting a referee is regarded as the worst possible offence. The last *sine die* suspension was inflicted upon Les Westhead, of Huyton, in November 1976, for assaulting Ronnie Moore, the referee. The suspension was subsequently lifted on August 1, 1977.

The Great Britain Under-24 team to play France Under-24 at Oldham on December 4 shows five changes from that which won the first fixture in France. The changes involve players who were originally chosen and who are now able to play, having recovered from injury or played out suspension.

Dalgreen had been in trouble for disciplinary offences several times before, with Fulham and with his earlier club Warrington, and assaulting a referee is regarded as the worst possible offence. The last *sine die* suspension was inflicted upon Les Westhead, of Huyton, in November 1976, for assaulting Ronnie Moore, the referee. The suspension was subsequently lifted on August 1, 1977.

The Great Britain Under-24 team to play France Under-24 at Oldham on December 4 shows five changes from that which won the first fixture in France. The changes involve players who were originally chosen and who are now able to play, having recovered from injury or played out suspension.

Dalgreen had been in trouble for disciplinary offences several times before, with Fulham and with his earlier club Warrington, and assaulting a referee is regarded as the worst possible offence. The last *sine die* suspension was inflicted upon Les Westhead, of Huyton, in November 1976, for assaulting Ronnie Moore, the referee. The suspension was subsequently lifted on August 1, 1977.

The Great Britain Under-24 team to play France Under-24 at Oldham on December 4 shows five changes from that which won the first fixture in France. The changes involve players who were originally chosen and who are now able to play, having recovered from injury or played out suspension.

Dalgreen had been in trouble for disciplinary offences several times before, with Fulham and with his earlier club Warrington, and assaulting a referee is regarded as the worst possible offence. The last *sine die* suspension was inflicted upon Les Westhead, of Huyton, in November 1976, for assaulting Ronnie Moore, the referee. The suspension was subsequently lifted on August 1, 1977.

The Great Britain Under-24 team to play France Under-24 at Oldham on December 4 shows five changes from that which won the first fixture in France. The changes involve players who were originally chosen and who are now able to play, having recovered from injury or played out suspension.

Dalgreen had been in trouble for disciplinary offences several times before, with Fulham and with his earlier club Warrington, and assaulting a referee is regarded as the worst possible offence. The last *sine die* suspension was inflicted upon Les Westhead, of Huyton, in November 1976, for assaulting Ronnie Moore, the referee. The suspension was subsequently lifted on August 1, 1977.

The Great Britain Under-24 team to play France Under-24 at Oldham on December 4 shows five changes from that which won the first fixture in France. The changes involve players who were originally chosen and who are now able to play, having recovered from injury or played out suspension.

Dalgreen had been in trouble for disciplinary offences several times before, with Fulham and with his earlier club Warrington, and assaulting a referee is regarded as the worst possible offence. The last *sine die* suspension was inflicted upon Les Westhead, of Huyton, in November 1976, for assaulting Ronnie Moore, the referee. The suspension was subsequently lifted on August 1, 1977.

The Great Britain Under-24 team to play France Under-24 at Oldham on December 4 shows five changes from that which won the first fixture in France. The changes involve players who were originally chosen and who are now able to play, having recovered from injury or played out suspension.

Dalgreen had been in trouble for disciplinary offences several times before, with Fulham and with his earlier club Warrington, and assaulting a referee is regarded as the worst possible offence. The last *sine die* suspension was inflicted upon Les Westhead, of Huyton, in November 1976, for assaulting Ronnie Moore, the referee. The suspension was subsequently lifted on August 1, 1977.

The Great Britain Under-24 team to play France Under-24 at Oldham on December 4 shows five changes from that which won the first fixture in France. The changes involve players who were originally chosen and who are now able to play, having recovered from injury or played out suspension.

Dalgreen had been in trouble for disciplinary offences several times before, with Fulham and with his earlier club Warrington, and assaulting a referee is regarded as the worst possible offence. The last *sine die* suspension was inflicted upon Les Westhead, of Huyton, in November 1976, for assaulting Ronnie Moore, the referee. The suspension was subsequently lifted on August 1, 1977.

The Great Britain Under-24 team to play France Under-24 at Oldham on December 4 shows five changes from that which won the first fixture in France. The changes involve players who were originally chosen and who are now able to play, having recovered from injury or played out suspension.

Dalgreen had been in trouble for disciplinary offences several times before, with Fulham and with his earlier club Warrington, and assaulting a referee is regarded as the worst possible offence. The last *sine die* suspension was inflicted upon Les Westhead, of Huyton, in November 1976, for assaulting Ronnie Moore, the referee. The suspension was subsequently lifted on August 1, 1977.

The Great Britain Under-24 team to play France Under-24 at Oldham on December 4 shows five changes from that which won the first fixture in France. The changes involve players who were originally chosen and who are now able to play, having recovered from injury or played out suspension.

Dalgreen had been in trouble for disciplinary offences several times before, with Fulham and with his earlier club Warrington, and assaulting a referee is regarded as the worst possible offence. The last *sine die* suspension was inflicted upon Les Westhead, of Huyton, in November 1976, for assaulting Ronnie Moore, the referee. The suspension was subsequently lifted on August 1, 1977.

The Great Britain Under-24 team to play France Under-24 at Oldham on December 4 shows five changes from that which won the first fixture in France. The changes involve players who were originally chosen and who are now able to play, having recovered from injury or played out suspension.

Dalgreen had been in trouble for disciplinary offences several times before, with Fulham and with his earlier club Warrington, and assaulting a referee is regarded as the worst possible offence. The last *sine die* suspension was inflicted upon Les Westhead, of Huyton, in November 1976, for assaulting Ronnie Moore, the referee. The suspension was subsequently lifted on August 1, 1977.

The Great Britain Under-24 team to play France Under-24 at Oldham on December 4 shows five changes from that which won the first fixture in France. The changes involve players who were originally chosen and who are now able to play, having recovered from injury or played out suspension.

Dalgreen had been in trouble for disciplinary offences several times before, with Fulham and with his earlier club Warrington, and assaulting a referee is regarded as the worst possible offence. The last *sine die* suspension was inflicted upon Les Westhead, of Huyton, in November 1976, for assaulting Ronnie Moore, the referee. The suspension was subsequently lifted on August 1, 1977.

The Great Britain Under-24 team to play France Under-24 at Oldham on December 4 shows five changes from that which won the first fixture in France. The changes involve players who were originally chosen and who are now able to play, having recovered from injury or played out suspension.

Dalgreen had been in trouble for disciplinary offences several times before, with Fulham and with his earlier club Warrington, and assaulting a referee is regarded as the worst possible offence. The last *sine die* suspension was inflicted upon Les Westhead, of Huyton, in November 1976, for assaulting Ronnie Moore, the referee. The suspension was subsequently lifted on August 1, 1977.

The Great Britain Under-24 team to play France Under-24 at Oldham on December 4 shows five changes from that which won the first fixture in France. The changes involve players who were originally chosen and who are now able to play, having recovered from injury or played out suspension.

Dalgreen had been in trouble for disciplinary offences several times before, with Fulham and with his earlier club Warrington, and assaulting a referee is regarded as the worst possible offence. The last *sine die* suspension was inflicted upon Les Westhead, of Huyton, in November 1976, for assaulting Ronnie Moore, the referee. The suspension was subsequently lifted on August 1, 1977.

The Great Britain Under-24 team to play France Under-24 at Oldham on December 4 shows five changes from that which won the first fixture in France. The changes involve players who were originally chosen and who are now able to play, having recovered from injury or played out suspension.

Dalgreen had been in trouble for disciplinary offences several times before, with Fulham and with his earlier club Warrington, and assaulting a referee is regarded as the worst possible offence. The last *sine die* suspension was inflicted upon Les Westhead, of Huyton, in November 1976, for assaulting Ronnie Moore, the referee. The suspension was subsequently lifted on August 1, 1977.

The Great Britain Under-24 team to play France Under-24 at Oldham on December 4 shows five changes from that which won the first fixture in France. The changes involve players who were originally chosen and who are now able to play

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND IN MEMORIAM 25 a line
25 a line
3 lines

Announcements accepted by the name and permanent address of the deceased.

THE TIMES 200 Gray's Inn Road

London WC1X 8EZ

or telephone 01-587 3311 or 01-587 3323

Announcements can be received by 12 noon on Friday, or 12 noon on Saturday, or 12 noon on Sunday, or 12 noon on Monday, or 12 noon on Tuesday for publication the following day.

ANNOUNCEMENTS 25 a line

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davall

31

BBC 1

9.00 *Costex All: News and information service, available on all television sets, with or without teletext.*

9.05 *Children in Need: with Selina Scott and Mark Swift. Today's special includes a visit to Terry Wogan's Radio 2 music-making show *Children in Need*. Other Friday "specials" include pop news (between 7.45 and 8.00), *Audrey Eyton's Sam and Shine phone-in* (between 8.30 and 9.00) and the *Glyn Christian food and drink show* (8.30-9.00).*

9.10 *Morning papers reviewed at 7.15 and 8.15.*

9.15 *My Music: John Amis and Frank Muir in a musical general knowledge contest with Denis Norden and Ian Wallace. The question-master and keyboard performer: Steve Race (r). *Closedown* at 9.25.*

9.20 *Play School: with Chloe Ashcroft. *Closedown* at 11.05.*

9.25 *After Noon: with Richard Whitemore and Frances Codd: 1.30 *Financial Report* and sub-titled news.*

9.30 *Pebble Mill at One: The musical guest is Alvin Stardust. More gardening tips from *Pepper Seabrook*; 1.45 *Little Miracles and the Master* (from the *Master* series).*

9.35 *A Dream of Pompeii: The story of two British explorers, George Sherriff and Frank Ludlow, allowed to wander through forbidden Tibet between 1932 and 1949, in search of flowers. They collected more than 25,000 plants.*

9.40 *The Big Time: How a 17-year-old girl from a children's home trained to be a trapeze girl. The reporter: Esther Rampton (r).*

9.45 *Cartoon: 3.55 *Play School*: It's Friday; 4.25 *Mighty Mouse*; cartoon: 4.25 *Jackie: Jane Asher* reads four pages from *The Railway Children* (r); 4.40 *Take Hart* with Tony Hart and Morph; 5.30 *Crackerjack* with the young comedy impressionist Gary Wilmot, and musical guests Limahl and Chas and Dave.*

9.50 *50 Minutes: The line-up is news (at 5.40), regional magazines (5.55), weather (6.15) and closing headlines (6.28).*

9.55 *Friday Sportspage: 1.30 *Children in Need*: BBC radio and television stations through the country unite a huge money-raising effort. The appeal is hosted by Terry Wogan. Many celebrity guests will be in the studio during the night, lending their support to this fine cause. Further coverage at 8.50, 9.25 and 10.25, with the final transmission at 11.15.*

9.58 *Doctors Who: Not one Doctor Who but five, in a special adventure story to mark 20 years of television yarns about the celebrated time-traveller. Peter Davall, the current Doctor Who, is joined in tonight's story by his predecessors: Patrick Troughton, Jon Pertwee and Tom Baker. The role of the first Doctor Who (the late William Hartnell) is taken by Richard Hurndall. (See *Choice*).*

9.59 *Children in Need: (contd) including a visit from Dr Who.*

9.59 *News: with John Humphrys.*

9.59 *Children in Need: Terry Wogan and more guests.*

9.59 *Knots Landing: A visit to a haunted house.*

9.59 *Children in Need: Another progress report on the appeal; 11.00 News.*

10.05 *James Last: His orchestra play Beatles hits.*

11.05 *Children in Need: Went the day well? We find out. Ends at 1.15 approximately.*

TV-am

6.25 *Good Morning Britain: with Anna Diamond and Nick Owen. *Today's Specials* include *Checkers* at 6.50, a special guest at 7.35. Viewers reply to the *Monday Moan* (7.45), *Fantasy Time* with Jack Smethurst (8.05), television preview (8.35) and *TV Checkout* (9.02). Regular highlights report at 6.35, 7.35, 8.30, and 8.30. Today's papers at 8.25 (appropos and Competition Time (8.25).*

ITV/LONDON

9.25 *Thames news headlines: 9.30 *For Schools: The Downing*; 9.47 *How We Used to Live*; 10.09 *Clowning and miming*; 10.25 *Work at an artificial limbs centre*; 10.43 *Job Information*; 11.05 *Animals and Other Poems*; 11.22 *Christmas Messenger*; 11.39 *The Middle East*.*

12.00 *We'll Tell You a Story: with Christopher Lillie (r); 12.10 *Rainbow*; repeated at 4.00; 12.30 *Understanding Toddlers*: Anna Ford and the emotional needs of the under-ives.*

1.00 *News: 1.20 *Thames area*; 1.30 *About Britain: Anatomy of a Village*: final part of the story of Paxton, in west Kent.*

2.00 *Private Benjamin: American Army recruit serves with Lorna Patterson*; 2.30 *Palace Crest*: drama series, set in the California vineyard belt. With Jane Wyman; 3.30 *Sons and Daughters*: Episode 8.

4.00 *Children's TV: *Rainbow* (r); 4.20 *Dangerous*: episode five of *Return of Count Duckula* (r); 4.25 *Sooty*; 4.50 *Freetime*: results of the holiday competition; 5.15 *The Young Doctors*.*

5.45 *News: 6.00 The 6 o'Clock Show*.

7.00 *Family Fortune: with Max Bygraves. The Thompsons from *Stone-on-Trent* are matched against the Hallidays from *Tottenham*.*

7.30 *The A Team: The soldiers of fortune take on a gang of rustlers.*

8.30 *A Fine Romance: Laura's plea for patience fall on deaf ears when customers start withdrawing their orders from hard-pressed Mike, now running the gardening business by himself. With Judi Dench and Michael Williams.*

9.00 *Auf Wiedersehen, Pet: Third episode of this comedy series about a gang of British "brickies" working on a German construction site. Thanks to some well-meaning England soccer fans, Oz (Jimmy Neill) finds himself back in England instead of on the train back to Dusseldorf. New at Ten.*

10.30 *The London Programme: The growing battle over the shape that Londoner's future travel arrangements will take. The Government and the GLC are deeply divided on the issue. Occupying the centre ground: London Transport. The struggle between the three forces has already produced a row over GLC leader Ken Livingstone's appointment of Merle Amory, a Brent councillor, to the LT board against the wishes of the LT chairman Keith Bright.*

11.00 *Continental Movie: *Na Pleure Pas* (1978) Drama, made in France, with English subtitles, about a young lad who is forced to face life alone after his idol – his athletic brother – is seriously injured and confined to a wheelchair. With Xavier Labousse, Syvahn Joubert and Christine Laurent. Directed by Jacques Tardieu. Followed by *Night Thoughts*.*

11.40 *Whistle Test – On the Road: Mark Ellen introduces Level 42 from The Ace in Brixton. (repeated on BBC2, tomorrow afternoon. Ends at 12.45am.*

11.45 *News: 12.30 *Children in Need*: BBC radio and television stations through the country unite a huge money-raising effort. The appeal is hosted by Terry Wogan. Many celebrity guests will be in the studio during the night, lending their support to this fine cause. Further coverage at 8.50, 9.25 and 10.25, with the final transmission at 11.15.*

11.50 *Doctors Who: Not one Doctor Who but five, in a special adventure story to mark 20 years of television yarns about the celebrated time-traveller. Peter Davall, the current Doctor Who, is joined in tonight's story by his predecessors: Patrick Troughton, Jon Pertwee and Tom Baker. The role of the first Doctor Who (the late William Hartnell) is taken by Richard Hurndall. (See *Choice*).*

11.55 *Children in Need: (contd) including a visit from Dr Who.*

11.59 *News: with John Humphrys.*

11.59 *Children in Need: Terry Wogan and more guests.*

11.59 *Knots Landing: A visit to a haunted house.*

11.59 *Children in Need: Another progress report on the appeal; 11.00 News.*

11.05 *James Last: His orchestra play Beatles hits.*

11.05 *Children in Need: Went the day well? We find out. Ends at 1.15 approximately.*

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 692kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 400kHz/260m; 200kHz VHF 92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.8; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.



Dinsdale Landen and Clive Swift in Events in a Museum (BBC 2, 9.25pm)

BBC 2

9.05 *Daytime on Two: Today's line-up of educational programmes is: 9.08 *Microbes and Man*; 9.35 *Maths-in-a-Box*; 9.52 *Dark Towers*; 10.15 *Mathscore Two*; 10.38 *Exploring Science*; 11.00 *The Isle of the Land*; 11.22 *Read On*; 11.44 *Going to Work* (overcoming handicaps); 12.05 *The Computer Programme*; 12.30 *Business Plus*; 12.55 *Speak Your Mind* (interviews from different cultures).*

1.30 *Around Scotland: the border stripends*; 2.01 *Why Practices?*; 2.30 *Final instalment of *Practise It*: An Inspector Calls*; 3.00 *Closedown*.

3.30 *News summary: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.*

4.40 *The Friday Western: *Duel at Silver Creek* (1952) Don Siegel western (la. above average) about a sheriff who appoints his deputy a man the townpeople believe is a killer. With Audie Murphy, Stephen McNaught and Faith Domergue.*

5.55 *Deer Man: Another in this series of plays by Farnell Doherty with young Asians in Britain as their common denominator. Ashok Kumar plays the Midlands teenager who takes the law into his own hands when he reads a love letter written to his elder sister (Bharti Patel).*

7.25 *The Treasures of the Burnett: Last of three films about the great art collection recently housed in Glasgow's Pollock Park. Tonight's film focuses on the oriental art at the new gallery. Interview by John Julius Norwich.*

8.00 *Dance International: The Balalaika Rumba in Berlin*. Regular music by Kurt Weill; choreography by Christopher Bruce. Set in the Berlin of the 1920s.

9.00 *M'A'SH: Charles Winchester receives a week's supply of newspapers from home – but he will not allow anybody else in the medical unit where they are near him. David Ogden Stiers plays Winchester.*

9.25 *Events in a Museum: Satire*, by David Cregan, set in a museum, in which the new director (played by Dinsdale Landen) shatters the orderly existence of the keepers with his democratic regime. But the administrative troubles pale into insignificance compared with what happens when there is a break-in at the museum. With Madge Ryan, Graham Crowden, Clive Swift, and Peter Benson. (See *Choice*).

10.40 *The Light of Experience: The spiritual path along which Ruth Etchell travels to become the first woman principal of St John's College, Durham.*

10.55 *Newswatch: bulletins and analysis.*

11.40 *Whistle Test – On the Road: Mark Ellen introduces Level 42 from The Ace in Brixton. (repeated on BBC2, tomorrow afternoon. Ends at 12.45am.*

11.45 *News: 12.30 *Children in Need*: BBC radio and television stations through the country unite a huge money-raising effort. The appeal is hosted by Terry Wogan. Many celebrity guests will be in the studio during the night, lending their support to this fine cause. Further coverage at 8.50, 9.25 and 10.25, with the final transmission at 11.15.*

11.50 *Doctors Who: Not one Doctor Who but five, in a special adventure story to mark 20 years of television yarns about the celebrated time-traveller. Peter Davall, the current Doctor Who, is joined in tonight's story by his predecessors: Patrick Troughton, Jon Pertwee and Tom Baker. The role of the first Doctor Who (the late William Hartnell) is taken by Richard Hurndall. (See *Choice*).*

11.55 *Children in Need: (contd) including a visit from Dr Who.*

11.59 *News: with John Humphrys.*

11.59 *Children in Need: Terry Wogan and more guests.*

11.59 *Knots Landing: A visit to a haunted house.*

11.59 *Children in Need: Another progress report on the appeal; 11.00 News.*

11.05 *James Last: His orchestra play Beatles hits.*

11.05 *Children in Need: Went the day well? We find out. Ends at 1.15 approximately.*

• The air is thick with political allegory on BBC Television these days. EVENTS IN A MUSEUM (BBC 2, 9.25pm), an anarchic comedy by David Cregan, is really more about museums than anything else. *Old Men at the Zoo* was about zoos, but there is the same bitter after-taste about both of them. Mr Cregan has invented a demented world in which revolutionary democracy, when carried to extremes, is just as ludicrous as the obessional preservation of the status quo. He makes his case, however, and when the audience is left with knockout comedy, the results can occasionally be bewildering. There is however, a grotesque logicality about the play's central argument which is that, once embarked on a policy of treating art as a form of Socialist

CHOICE

(If you love the status quo in a museum, you ought to be allowed to spend the day with us, but the outcome of such radical thinking is that art must go to the public and not the other way round. (Ghosts are consigned to all-night public conveniences). Dinsdale Landen, a comedy actor who has perfected the art of reading comedy, plays the museum's new director, who awakes the dust in the eyes of his disoriented staff.

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•</

Top earnings up 10 times faster than average pay

The real take-home pay of Britain's big earners has grown 10 times as fast as that of the average worker, according to figures from the treasury yesterday.

A married man with two children earning £80,000 a year has seen his real take-home pay grow by 54 per cent since 1978/9, while a similar man on average earnings of about £8,000 has received a boost of just 5.7 per cent.

For a single man, the gap is even wider. The £80,000-a-year earner has received a 57.9 per cent real increase, compared with 5.4 per cent for the average earner.

The figures take account of tax, National Insurance deductions, and increases in prices and earnings in the last six years. They illustrate that, while almost every earner has received a boost to real take-home pay, the increase has been far greater for high earners.

For a married man with two children, the increase over the six years has been 4.8 per cent for those earning two thirds of average earnings, 5.7 per cent for those on average earnings, 22 per cent for those on five times the average, and 53.9 per cent for those on 10 times the average.

The figures are contained in a written Commons reply from the Treasury, to a question from

Mr Jeff Rooker, Labour MP for Birmingham Perry Barr.

The main reason why the high earners have done so well is a dramatic drop in the tax burden on them, the result of the first main budget by the then Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

A married man with two children and earning two thirds of the national average saw taxes and other deductions take 12 per cent of gross income in 1978-79. In the present tax year he will pay 14.2 per cent.

The same family man on average earnings of about £8,000 a year paid 21.2 per cent in taxes in 1978-79 but now pays 22.5 per cent. By contrast those on above average earnings have seen their tax bills drop.

A similar family man earning about £40,000 a year – five times the national average – had tax deductions amounting to 49.2 per cent in 1978-79. This was down to 42.3 per cent in 1983-84. And a man on 10 times the average (£80,000) has seen his tax bill fall from 65.9 per cent to 51.2 per cent in six years.

Mr Rooker said yesterday: "These figures confirm that the massive increase in taxation, including national insurance under this Government has fallen on wage earners on average earnings and less,

Continued from page 1

He says that the invitation has gone to all constitutional parties, whether they are taking part in the Assembly or not, and that it is not tied to involvement with the Assembly.

He says: "It is separate from that, it is a necessary step given the circumstances of the last few days."

Mr Prior makes clear that Sir John Hermon, the chief constable, and Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Richardson, the GOC, Northern Ireland, would attend the talks.

Mr Molyneux described Mr Prior's invitation as a move in the right direction, although he made clear that there was unlikely to be early reconsideration of the decision to boycott the Assembly.

The attendance of the chief constable and the GOC would be an advance.

Letters, page 15

All-party talks offered on Ulster security

Continued from page 1

He says that the invitation has gone to all constitutional parties, whether they are taking part in the Assembly or not, and that it is not tied to involvement with the Assembly.

He says: "It is separate from that, it is a necessary step given the circumstances of the last few days."

Mr Prior makes clear that Sir John Hermon, the chief constable, and Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Richardson, the GOC, Northern Ireland, would attend the talks.

Mr Molyneux described Mr Prior's invitation as a move in the right direction, although he made clear that there was unlikely to be early reconsideration of the decision to boycott the Assembly.

The attendance of the chief constable and the GOC would be an advance.

Andropov hits back with sea missiles threat

Continued from page 1

people and the whole of mankind".

Diplomats said clarification of Soviet counter-measures could be expected after a meeting of Warsaw pact defence ministers in Sofia, in the second half of December. The meeting was announced yesterday.

● SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA: President Reagan expressed dismay yesterday at Mr Andropov's statement (AFP reports). "We can only be dismayed at this Soviet statement," the President said.

"It is as sharp variance with the stated wish of the Soviet Union that an agreement be negotiated. We are determined to renew our efforts to entirely do away with the land-based intermediate range nuclear missile systems. We continue to seek negotiations in good faith."

Letters, page 15

Saying it with flowers



Flower time: A garlanded Prince and Princess of Wales at the Waltham Forest Asian centre, Walthamstow, east London, which they opened yesterday. Below, young dancers offer trays of flowers.



THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, the 2nd (Cheshire) Regiment and the Royal Regiment of Wales (24/41st Foot) visits Headquarters, the Prince of Wales's Division at Lichfield, Staffordshire, 10.05; and later accompanied by the Princess of Wales, he opens the British Racing School at Snaulwell Road, Newmarket, Cambridgeshire, 3.15.

Princess Anne attends the

Northumberland Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs fifth annual meeting in Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, 5.45.

Princess Margaret, as President of the Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, attends a reception to be given by the Secretary of State for Scotland at Bute House, Edinburgh, 6.15.

The Duke of Kent, as Chairman of the National Electronics Council, attends the first residential course of the Council's "Careers in IT" Programme at the Electrical and Electronic Technicians and Plumbers

Centre at Eather, Surrey, 9.10.

The Duchess of Kent, as

arrives Leeds Station, 3.10.

Prince Michael visits the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, Suffolk, 3.

New exhibitions

Dreamland: the British seaside out-of-door exhibition by Clive Frost and John Sims; Impressions Gallery of Photography, 17 Collerage, York; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun and Mon (ends Dec 24).

Last chance to see

Paintings by John G. Crawford at the Cornerstone Gallery, Cathedral Square, Dunblane, Central Scotland; Mon to Sat 10 to 1 & 2 to 5 (ends today).

Royal Tunbridge Wells Art Club, annual exhibition, Tunbridge Wells; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30 (ends today).

Elysian Gardens: the history and conservation of formal gardens, Falmer Art Gallery, Municipal Buildings, The Mount, Falmer, Brighton; Mon to Fri 10 to 1 and 2 to 4 (ends today).

Exhibitions in progress

Whitworth Young Contemporaries, '83; Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester University, Whitworth Park; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs to 9 (until Dec 17).

Music

Concert by the Hilliard Ensemble, Blenheim Hall, School Lane, Liverpool, 7.30.

Concert by RAF Band, Colston Hall, Colston Street, Bristol, 7.30.

Concert by University Orchestral Society, Wills Memorial Building, University of Bristol, Queen's Road, Bristol, 1.15.

Concert by Scottish National Orchestra, Usher Hall, Edinburgh, 7.30.

Organ recital by Stuart Campbell, Reid Concert Hall, Edinburgh, 1.10.

Concert by Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Music Hall, Aberdeen, 7.30.

Concert by USSR State Symphony Orchestra, Royal Concert Hall, Theatre Square, Nottingham, 7.30.

Concert by the Reading Haydn Choir followed by the medieval play of Adam at Christ Church, Cornhill, London, 8.30.

Musical entertainment with Nicholas Deller (vocals) and Young Musicians of the Year and Julius Drake (piano) Febustown College Chapel, 7.30.

Solstice of Puzzle No 16,295

Annual Craft Market, Brewery Arts Centre, Kendal, Cumbria, Fri 10.30 to 5.30, Sat 26th 9.30 to 4.30.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30) Social Security (Age of Retirement) Bill, second reading.

General

Bank of England, London, 1.30.

Bank of England, London, 1.30.